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## COMMENT OF THE DAY

### US Steel Crisis

**B**UT for the decision of the steel union to call all of its members out on strike, thus plunging the industry into a new and grave crisis, the verdict of the United States Supreme Court ruling President Truman's action in seizing the steel industry as unconstitutional would have aroused little more than academic interest. Mr. Truman, himself a thorough constitutionalist, has accepted the Court's ruling with good grace and has ordered the return of the nation's steel plants to the owners. The workers, however, have different ideas, and if they insist upon a walk-out and refuse to enter negotiations with the owners, the American steel industry will be thrown into chaos with consequent grave repercussions on the rearmament programmes of the Western Allies.

**T**HAT President Truman acted in good faith when he took over the steel plants on behalf of the Government cannot be questioned. He was confronted at the time with a difficult problem, to which, undoubtedly, the owners were the principal contributors. The dispute between the steel workers and employers had reached a stage where the latter had refused to abide by a ruling of the arbitration court concerning increased wages. It was one case where the deadlock was not of the workers' making. To President Truman, the continuous operating of the steel plants was imperative. Idleness at the works not only gravely prejudiced the United States, but imperilled the economy and defence programmes of members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation. As Mr. Truman saw it, the dispute became an emergency almost of international proportions and one which, if allowed to continue, must gravely affect the free world. But the President cannot be blamed for taking what has since been declared unconstitutional action. His decision clearly was intended in the interests of his country and the interests of those nations who must look to the United States for supplies of steel. Mr. Truman may have been unconstitutional, but he was also courageous, more particularly as it was most unlikely, had he followed strict constitutional dictates and gone to Congress for support of his proposal to seize the steel industry, he would not have obtained quick enough action to make his proposal effective.

**T**HE unhappy effect of the Supreme Court's ruling in to put the steel industry crisis back to where it was before Mr. Truman's intervention. Manifestly the workers have no confidence in the owners displaying any willingness to relent from their previous stand against the arbitration court's award; hence the immediate call for a strike. Nevertheless it is largely in the hands of the owners to resolve the crisis. Having won their constitutional rights to be the sole operators of the steel plants they can afford to display some magnanimity and agree to the employment conditions advocated some time ago by an impartial court of arbitration. They, like President Truman and his Administration, cannot ignore the interests of the nation as a whole, nor blind themselves to the disastrous effects to the NATO rearmament programmes if the steel plants continue to remain idle for any length of time. In this case there are bigger considerations than self-interest at stake.

## TRUMAN HANDS BACK STEEL INDUSTRY TO OWNERS

### Police Told To Crush Violence Ruthlessly

**P**aris, June 2. The French government today issued orders to its security forces to crush ruthlessly any Communist violence during the scheduled sit-down strikes on Wednesday and the Communist Party appeared to be backing down from an immediate showdown with the State.

The Prime Minister, M. Antoine Pinay, cut short his Whitson holiday trip and flew back here by plane from Geneva to go into conference with key Ministers tonight to discuss the latest Communist moves. Usually informed sources said the Minister of the Interior, M. Charles Brune, director of the new government offensive against the powerful Red organisation in France, issued orders at his emergency conference here this morning with the Paris Prefect, M. Jean Baylot, the capital's military commander, General Jean Bollaue, and other top security officials. Observers here noted that the Communist-controlled General Confederation of Labour had to issue its third strike order in as many days to seek responses from the 3,000,000 workers it supposedly directs. Moreover, in its latest call, the Confederation and Party Politburo last night retreated from their previous demands for nationwide strikes to a milder order for sit-down strikes in the Paris area alone on Wednesday. —United Press.

### 'The' Decorated By Truman

**W**ashington, June 2. President Truman today decorated General Dwight D. Eisenhower, former Atlantic Pact Supreme Commander, with the Distinguished Service Medal. This is the fourth Oak Leaf to be added to General Eisenhower's signal decoration with this medal during the Second World War. Also present at the ceremony, which took place at the White House, were Secretary of State Dean Acheson and Defence Secretary Robert Lovett. The citation for the award said that General Eisenhower had distinguished himself in a position of great responsibility through exceptionally meritorious services given as much to the United States as to the member nations of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation. —France-Press.

### Promotion For Gen. Weyland

**W**ashington, June 2. President Truman today appointed General Otto Paul Weyland of the United States Air Force Corps as Commander-in-Chief of the American Air Force in the Far East with a promotion to the rank of Four-Star General. At the same time, the President also appointed General Louis Norstad of the United States Air Force Corps as Commander-in-Chief of the American Air Force in Europe with a promotion to the rank of a Four-Star General. —France-Press.

### Seretse Khama's Followers Cause Disturbances

**B**ritish authorities started a police airlift today into Serowe where rioting natives killed three policemen and seriously injured one yesterday. Serowe, capital of the landlocked British Protectorate of Bechuanaland, was tense tonight, officials said. Yesterday's troubles started after the District Commissioner, Mr. Gordon Batho, banned the Bamanowato there from holding tribal meetings to demand the return of Seretse Khama as their Chief. Seretse was exiled from the area by the British government after his marriage to Ruth Williams, a London typist. Mr. Batho and his assistants, Mr. Denis Atkins, were slightly injured by stone-throwing Bamanowatos yesterday. The airlift brought in 80 men, some of them Europeans, of the British South African Police from Southern Rhodesia. Some carried modern tear-gas rifles for breaking up crowds. Last week a Bamanowato Kootla shouted down Mr. Batho as he tried to tell them of the Whitehall decision that Seretse must not go back to the tribe. Women chanted "we want Seretse" as the Kootla broke up. —Associated Press.

### Eight Police Killed In Ambush

**S**ingapore, June 2. Eight Malayan special constables were killed in an ambush by Communist terrorists near Ipoh in Perak State today. An official announcement said the police were part of a 14-man squad escorting a repair party to the village of Kramat Pulai, whose water supply was cut by the terrorists on Sunday. It said at least two Communists were killed when the police returned their fire. —United Press.

### Taft-Eisenhower Contest

### S. Dakota Vote May Be Decisive

**N**ew York, June 2. General Eisenhower and Senator Taft meet head on tomorrow in the Republican presidential primary in South Dakota which will have an influence out of all proportion to its size. Though the state is to send only 14 delegates to the National Convention, the result will influence many of the 100 or more candidates who have not yet committed themselves. South Dakota is considered good Taft territory and the Senator has campaigned widely there. But Eisenhower's supporters were helped by the General's widely publicised refusal to be helped by Taft. Both sides predict a close finish. It is believed to be favourable to Eisenhower that his delegates are headed by Governor George Mickelson, who is popular locally. General MacArthur took sides in the South Dakota campaign yesterday by sending a telegram to former Governor Leslie Jensen urging support for Taft. It is the first time that MacArthur has come out openly against Eisenhower. After the week-end, the Republican Convention's delegates credited to the presidential rivals totalled 420 for Taft and 387 for Eisenhower. —Reuter.

### Alexander Changes Plans

**L**ondon, June 2. To speed up his visit to Gen. Mark Clark's UN Headquarters in Korea, British Defence Minister Lord Alexander cancelled today his projected five-day visit to Germany. He was to have flown to Germany on Thursday, but will now fly instead on Friday to Tokyo. Five Defence Ministry staff will go with him. Informed sources said that Lord Alexander will seek full information personally on the Kojima Camp situation. He will be questioned closely on the subject in Parliament when he returns. —United Press.

### Johannesburg, June 2.

**B**ritish authorities started a police airlift today into Serowe where rioting natives killed three policemen and seriously injured one yesterday. Serowe, capital of the landlocked British Protectorate of Bechuanaland, was tense tonight, officials said. Yesterday's troubles started after the District Commissioner, Mr. Gordon Batho, banned the Bamanowato there from holding tribal meetings to demand the return of Seretse Khama as their Chief. Seretse was exiled from the area by the British government after his marriage to Ruth Williams, a London typist. Mr. Batho and his assistants, Mr. Denis Atkins, were slightly injured by stone-throwing Bamanowatos yesterday. The airlift brought in 80 men, some of them Europeans, of the British South African Police from Southern Rhodesia. Some carried modern tear-gas rifles for breaking up crowds. Last week a Bamanowato Kootla shouted down Mr. Batho as he tried to tell them of the Whitehall decision that Seretse must not go back to the tribe. Women chanted "we want Seretse" as the Kootla broke up. —Associated Press.

## TO OWNERS Accepts Supreme Court Ruling

### NEW BAN ON US STEEL SHIPMENTS LIKELY

**W**ashington, June 2. President Truman today ordered the return of the steel industry to its private owners a few hours after the Supreme Court had given its decision that his seizure of the industry on April 8 to avert a strike was illegal.

He directed that this action be taken in a letter sent by special messenger to Mr. Charles Sawyer, Secretary of Commerce, who had been operating the mills for the Government.

The ruling of the majority of the nine Supreme Court judges headed by Mr. Justice Black was in essence that "the President's power to issue the seizure order must stem either from an Act of Congress or from the Constitution itself."

"There is no statute," he said, "that expressly authorises the President to take possession of property as he did here. Nor is there any Act of Congress to which our attention has been directed from which such a power can fairly be implied."

Five other judges agreed with him. The three dissenting judges, headed by Mr. Justice Vinson, said the central fact was that "the nation's entire basic steel production would have shut down completely if there had been no government seizure."

Mr. Justice Vinson said: "At the time of the seizure, there was riot, and there is not now, the slightest evidence to justify the belief that any strike will be of short duration. The union and the steel companies may well engage in a lengthy struggle."

In his judgment Mr. Justice Black said: "In the framework of our Constitution, the President's power to see that the laws are faithfully executed refutes the idea that he is to be a lawmaker."

He continued: "The Constitution limited his (the President's) function in the lawmaking process to the recommending of laws he thinks wise and the vetoing of laws he thinks bad. And the Constitution is neither silent, or equivocal about who shall make laws which the President is to execute."

### BEYOND QUESTION

He said the power of Congress to adopt "such public policies" those proclaimed by the President's order went on: "It can authorize the taking of private property for public use. It can make laws regulating the relationships between employers and employees, prescribing rules designed to settle labour disputes and fixing wages and working conditions in certain fields of our economy."

"The Constitution did not subject this law-making power of Congress to Presidential or military supervision or control. It is said that the President, without Congressional authority, have taken possession of private business enterprises in order to settle labour disputes."

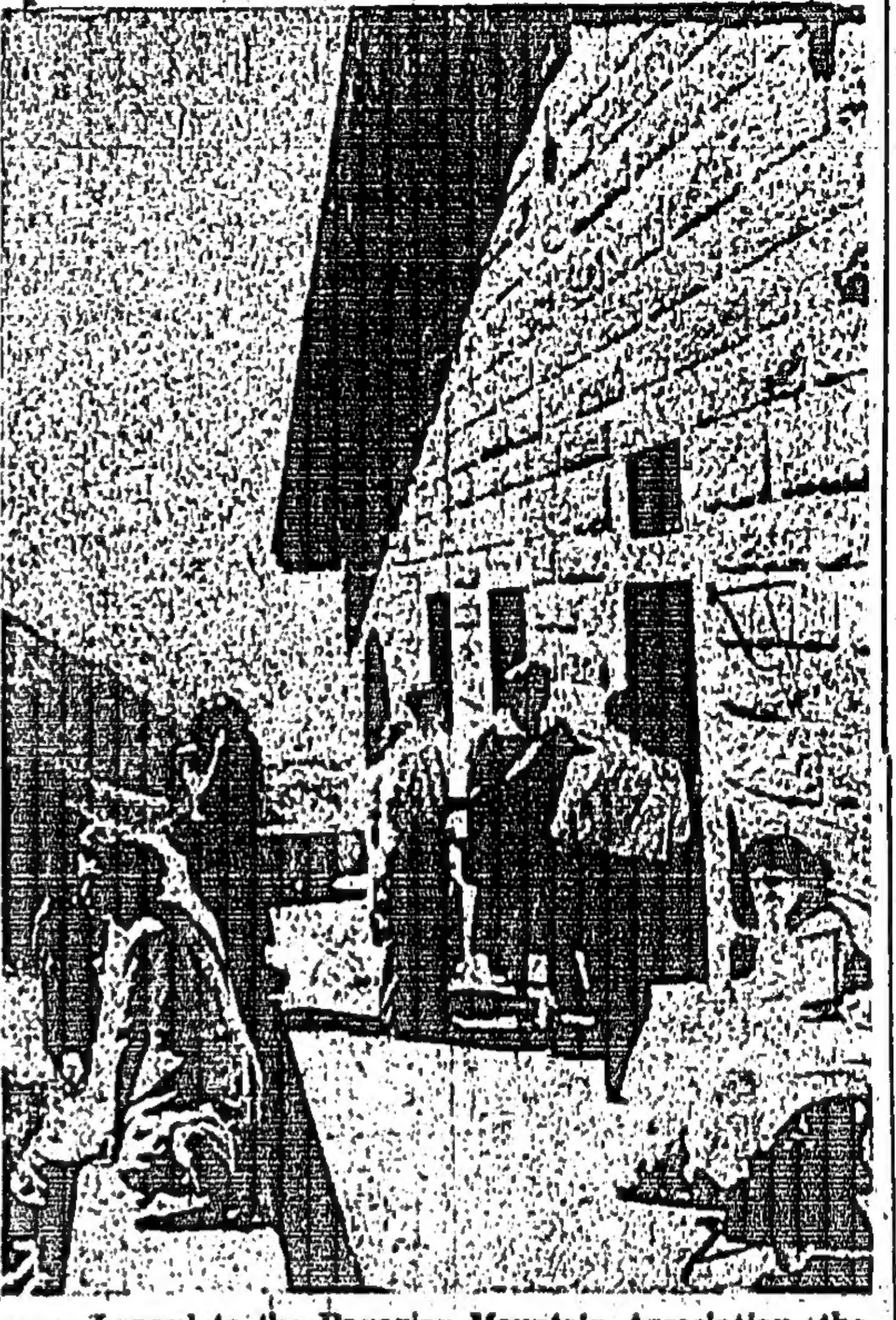
"But even if this be true, Congress has not thereby lost its exclusive Constitutional authority to make laws necessary and proper to carry out the powers vested by the Constitution in the Government of the United States or any department or officer thereof."

"The founders of this nation entrusted the law-making power to the Congress alone, in both good and bad times. It would do no good to recall the historical events, the fears of power and the hopes for freedom that lay behind their choice. Such a review would but confirm our holding that this seizure order cannot stand."

### DISSENTING OPINION

The Court's majority agreed with the decision on April 29 of the United States District Judge, David A. Pine, that Mr. Truman's seizure was illegal and unconstitutional. The majority felt compelled to dissent "because we cannot agree that affirmance is proper on any ground and because of transcending importance of questions present not only in this critical litigation but also to powers of the President and of future Presidents to act in time of crisis." The majority opinion, referring to the argument of Mr. Philip B. Perlman, Solicitor

## The New Berchtesgaden



Leased to the Bavarian Mountain Association, the famous Hitler retreat at Berchtesgaden in the Bavarian Alps is now in use as a summer youth hostel. —London Express.

## Soviet Troops Reinforce East German Police

**B**erlin, June 2. Soviet troops today reinforced East German People's policemen manning the security curtain round West Berlin's outskirts. Observers reported seeing machine-gun posts manned by Soviet soldiers near some of the barricades and ditches ringing the city.

The sealing off of West Berlin, which began yesterday, appeared to be complete by today, following West Germany's signing of the Bonn Convention with the Western Allies.

East Germany has also set up a three-mile "closed belt" along her frontier with West Germany. Observers here believe that these "iron curtains" will steadily become more rigid until they are like the closely guarded frontier between Czechoslovakia and West Germany.

West Berliners were no longer allowed into the Soviet Zone today, but East Germans could enter West Berlin after their papers had been checked. West Berliners were told that they had to get special passes—but the issuing of them in East Berlin will not begin until tomorrow.

### RING EXTENDED

The East German authorities have extended the ring around West Berlin to East Berlin's outskirts to prevent West Berliners slipping into the Soviet Zone by that route. But the grip on East Berlin's exits to East German territory is not yet very firm, report said. No hindrance has been imposed on traffic and travel between the East and West halves of the city.

West Berlin traffic to West Germany along the three autobahns through East Germany ran normally today. Western Allied traffic along the 66-mile Helmstedt-Berlin route was also normal except for the Soviet ban on British and American military police cars patrolling the highway.

### Bank Hold-Up

**N**ew York, June 2. One of New York's largest banks, the Irving Trust Company, was today robbed by a man who passed a note to a cashier through a grill with the words: "This is a hold-up. Give me some money." I am carrying a sack of dynamite." The cashier passed some money over and then sounded the alarm, but the thief managed to escape before the police arrived. —France-Press.

## New Move By Kremlin Forecast

### Peace Treaty With East Germany

**B**erlin, June 2. Soviet Russia may be preparing to sign a separate peace treaty with the East German Communist Government and to withdraw her Occupation forces after the proclamation of an East German Communist Army, responsible Allied officials reported today.

At the same time it is reported that the East German State would be taken into the Soviet bloc with full satellite status.

These moves, it is believed, would be the Kremlin's answer to the Western Allies' separate peace pact with the West German Government and to the raising of 12 West German divisions for the planned European Defence Army.

However, Allied officials both here and in Bonn did not believe that the Soviets would commit themselves publicly to this programme until after the ratification of the Bonn peace pact and the European Army treaty or until an East German national army is already in being.

### TWO POINTERS

Allied officials saw two significant pointers to such Soviet intentions. These are: 1.—Steps taken by the East German Communists, obviously under the direction of the Kremlin, to isolate themselves from all contact with the West by a series of iron curtain restrictions that went into effect on Sunday at midnight.

Their purpose appeared to be to hasten the process of converting Soviet-occupied East Germany into another satellite State.

2.—Speeding up the formation of an East German national army of 15 divisions with a reserve of 20 divisions behind it.

Western officials are frankly worried about the prospect of such a Soviet action and are carefully studying what can be done to meet it.

They admit that it will face them with a number of very embarrassing headaches. —United Press.

### Rearmament Cut Resolution

**C**laughton, June 2. The Union of Factory Foremen today passed a resolution calling for a cut in Britain's rearmament. This 12,000-member union thus became the fourth trade union to endorse the views of left-wing leader Aneurin Bevan.

Engineers, shop workers and electricians' unions have already voted for a cut in arms. —Reuter.

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Try this beautifully finished car and satisfy yourself that its **QUALITY and POWER** make it the outstanding dollar value in Hong Kong.

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Happy Picture! Happy People!

**CARY GRANT** and **BETSY DRAKE**  
in Warner Bros.  
**ROOM FOR ONE MORE**

WRITTEN BY JACK ROSE and MELVILLE SHAVELSON  
DIRECTED BY HENRY BLANKE  
PRODUCED BY NORMAN TAUBOG

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Directed by WILLIAM DIETERLE • Produced by DORE SCHARY  
Screen play by Marion Parsonnet • From a story by Charles Martin  
RELEASED THRU UNITED ARTISTS

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Charles LAUGHTON • Boris KARLOFF  
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**ERROL FLYNN** and **OLIVIA DEHAVILLAND**  
**SHERIDAN**  
**DODGE CITY**  
A WARNER BROS. RELEASE  
MICHAEL CURTIZ

**POP**  
THE HAT COST FIVE POUNDS!  
THE COAT WAS FIFTEEN POUNDS!

Franco Goes Down Mine



Clad in overalls, with miner's hat and lamp, General Franco, the Spanish Dictator, inaugurates the new \$30,000,000 industrial centre at Puertallano Ciudad and visits the bituminous mines. The centre will produce 75 per cent of the total lubricators used by Spain each year, and will mean a saving of some \$14,000,000 to Spain each year.—Express Photo.

## Portugal's Plans For Expansion Of Merchant Navy

Lisbon, June 2.

Portugal's merchant navy, already double pre-war strength, is being expanded to cover at least 60 per cent of Portugal's total transport needs.

Official figures published here showed that on December 31, 1951, Portugal had 220 merchant ships totalling 553,410 tons (deadweight). This compares with a tonnage of 350,389 deadweight in 1943 and 265,320 deadweight in 1939.

Of the 220 vessels, 15 were passenger ships, 170 cargo ships, 10 tankers and 25 tug. The present development plan, drawn up in 1945 by Rear-Admiral Americo Tomaz, the Portuguese Navy Minister, and known as the "Merchant Navy Renewal Plan", is expected to be completed during the first half of 1953.

Most of the new ships added to the merchant navy under the plan have been built in foreign shipyards, in many cases with the help of Government loans. Loans in no case exceed 75 per cent of the value of the ship which is mortgaged to the State until the money is repaid.

During this year, two more ships have been added to Portugal's merchant navy—the Senna, a 1,600-ton (deadweight) cargo ship to be used for coastal trade in Mozambique, and the Vera Cruz, Portugal's largest liner, which has a displacement of 21,703 tons and a speed of 22 knots. The Vera Cruz cost well over 800,000,000 escudos.

### MAOAO SERVICE

The Vera Cruz, with her sister ship, the Santa Maria, which is expected to go into service during the first half of next year, is destined for the Lisbon-Brazil run. Her maiden voyage recently was regarded as a milestone in the history of the Portuguese merchant navy.

Another recent milestone in the merchant navy's history was the inauguration, by the liner India, of a Portuguese service to India, Macao and Timor.

Actually, the Portuguese merchant navy's development plan is rather ahead of schedule, thanks to the fact that some shipping companies have been able to buy additional vessels. Thus, while the plan provided for the acquisitions of ships

## Chicken Gives "Evidence"

Cairo, June 2.

A chicken's "evidence" in a court here won the acquittal of a poultry dealer accused of over-charging for underweight poultry.

The dealer, who by chance sold the underweight chicken to an Egyptian Ministry of Supply Inspector, told the Court that in selling the chicken alive, he had included in his calculations the weight the bird would have gained had it lived to eat its next meal.

His lawyer, seeing that the court was sceptical, produced a live chicken which was solemnly weighed. The chicken was given a meal and then re-weighed. The difference in weight was exactly what the dealer had allowed for in his calculations.

The court smiled and acquitted the dealer.—Reuter.

## Steel Shipment Ban In U.S.

Washington, June 2.

The National Production Authority today banned steel shipments from warships to manufacturers of civilian type goods, except for small users.

Officials did not ban the export of steel, however, as had been expected. Whether such action will be taken later was not known.—United Press.

## Pounding away!

I GOT THE LOT FOR ONLY SEVEN POUNDS TEN

IF YOU RECKON THE POUND IS ONLY WORTH SEVEN PENCE TO-DAY

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# Scientists' Theory Proved By New Atomic Test In Nevada

Las Vegas, June 2.

Atomic scientists announced today that troops in tanks and on foot can safely attack an enemy objective seconds after an atomic explosion.

What has long been believed in theory has been proved definitely, since on Sunday American soldiers advanced quickly to within 1,000 yards of the area where an atomic device had been touched off.

This proof-again test was the 19th nuclear device to be exposed in the Southern Nevada desert.

Brigadier-General Harry P. Shoup, the commander of the exercise, said it was the most realistic atomic land exercise yet attempted and added that it was an important, successful step in U.S. atomic warfare research.

About 1,000 Sixth Army troops from Camp Desert Rock watched the blast from foxholes and trenches 1,000 yards away. They saw a brilliant explosion and stood up three seconds later to watch an orange red fireball soar skyward.

Then the shock wave struck them sharply as they stood gaping at the phenomena.

Some soldiers who were inside five 40-ton General Patton tanks said that the atomic flash lit the interiors of the tanks like daylight and the shock wave made the steel monsters to shake and quiver.

### HALF THE TIME

Two minutes after the atomic flash the troops attacked a mythical enemy objective.

Two hours later, just half the time the Army had anticipated, the troops were within 1,000 yards of "Ground Zero"—the scorched spot where a 300-foot steel tower had vanished in the dust and flame of the explosion.

At this point radio-activity was too "hot" to permit the troops and tanks to move in any closer.

The soldiers saw graphic examples of the fury of the atom. A truck placed 500 yards from the detonating tower was torn in two. An amphibious tank sailed through the air and was overturned. Another tank looked as if it had been pounded by a giant hammer. Jeeps and other vehicles were crumpled.

Two live sheep tethered in pastures 500 yards from the tower suffered scorched wool on their backs, but otherwise appeared to have survived without harm.

Two more in foxholes below the ground were untouched. Other sheep closer to the blast above the ground were dead or were blown to bits. Sheep in foxholes in the area suffered the same fate.

### NOT YET OVER

The atomic flash was seen in Las Vegas, 75 miles away, and as far distant as Los Angeles and San Francisco, 450 miles to the north-west.

Curiously, Las Vegas did not feel the shock of the blast which had startled residents in many parts of North, Central and South California.

The noise of the explosion frightened residents in Los Angeles and Long Beach, California. It rattled windows and jarred a flower pot from a stand in Nonesito, California.

The test ended military participation in the present series which has produced seven "shots" to date.

The Atomic Energy Commission said that the present test programme had not yet concluded. However, they refused to say how many more detonations were coming. But it appeared that there would be one and possibly two more shots after which the scientists will prepare to go to the far West.

Eniwetok Atoll perhaps to test America's first H-bomb.—United Press.

### GENERAL'S C.B.

Ottawa, June 2.

Queen Elizabeth II has conferred the Companionship of the Order of the Bath on Brigadier-General J.M. Rockingham, who created and commanded the Canadian Brigade in Korea from May 1951 to April 1952.

Brigadier-General Rockingham is now Director of Military Training at the General Headquarters of the Canadian Army.—France-Press.

## US Recognises Bolivia Govt.

Washington, June 2.

The United States Government today granted official recognition to the Bolivian Government brought to power by the recent coup d'etat under the leadership of President Victor Paz Estenssoro. The State Department stated that recognition did not mean approval of the new Bolivian Government.—France-Press.

## ALL POLICE LEAVE CANCELLED

Paris, June 2.

All leave for Paris Police has been cancelled in case the French Communists try to incite new riots similar to last Wednesday's "anti-Ridgway" disturbances, sources close to Police headquarters said today.

The precaution is part of a special plan to meet further emergencies. No rioting is expected next Wednesday, which is the day fixed by the Communist-led General Confederation of Labour (CGT) for a 24-hour strike in protest against the arrest of the Communist leader, Jacques Duclos.

The Police pointed out today that no demonstration had been ordered and said that there would be no riot squads on the streets.

The Conservative evening newspaper Le Monde said that CGT orders for the strike were vague and prudent. Its adherents were asked to extend the action which had already begun, knowing that the CGT would co-ordinate actions and weld them into a unified bloc.

Non-Communist trade unions today called on their members not to take part in agitation, fearing for political motives, which could only be damaging to the working class and the whole nation.

The sifting of documents seized in last Saturday's Police raids on Communist headquarters in Paris and the provinces is expected to take most of this week.—Reuter.

**STAR**  
5 SHOWS TO-DAY  
AT 11.30 A.M. 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

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A UNIVERSAL-INTERNATIONAL PICTURE

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**"CAROLINE CHE'RIE"** English Subtitles

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SUNDAY POST, HERALD Space for commercial advertising should be booked not later than noon on Wednesday.

For the SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST and the CHINA MAIL, 48 hours before date of publication.

Special Announcements and Classified Advertisements as usual.

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5. T. On Moonlight Bay  
6. J. The Magic Journey  
7. S. The Magic Hour  
8. S. The Magic Hour  
9. S. The Magic Hour  
10. T. The Magic Hour

4. W. The Outlaw  
5. T. On Moonlight Bay  
6. J. The Magic Journey  
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5. T. On Moonlight Bay  
6. J. The Magic Journey  
7. S. The Magic Hour  
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AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.20 & 9.30 P.M. **QUEENS ALHAMBRA** AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

FINAL SHOWINGS TO-DAY  
THE STORY OF THE DANCER AND THE DRUMMER!

**ARMSTRONG** and **ROONEY-FORREST**  
ARMSTRONG and ROONEY-FORREST  
ARMSTRONG and ROONEY-FORREST

★ TO-MORROW ★

The Mightiest Adventure of Them All!

**BOGART** and **HEPBURN**  
BOGART and HEPBURN  
BOGART and HEPBURN

**BOXY BROADWAY**

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AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

Step by Step... Clue by Clue...  
They Tracked Him Down—  
Savage Truth!  
Stronger Than Fiction!

**"HE WALKED BY NIGHT"**

starring  
Richard BASEHART  
Scott "Canon City" BRADY  
Directed by Alfred WERKER

OPENING ON THURSDAY, 5TH JUNE  
THE FURTHER ADVENTURES OF THE  
"CHEAPER BY THE DOZEN" FAMILY

**CRAIN** and **LOVE**  
CRAIN and LOVE  
CRAIN and LOVE

**Belles on their Toes**  
TECHNICOLOR

BOOKINGS NOW OPEN!

**CAPITOL LIBERTY**

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SHOWING TO-DAY

AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

**NYONYAH 惹娘**

A Chinese Picture in Mandarin Dialogue

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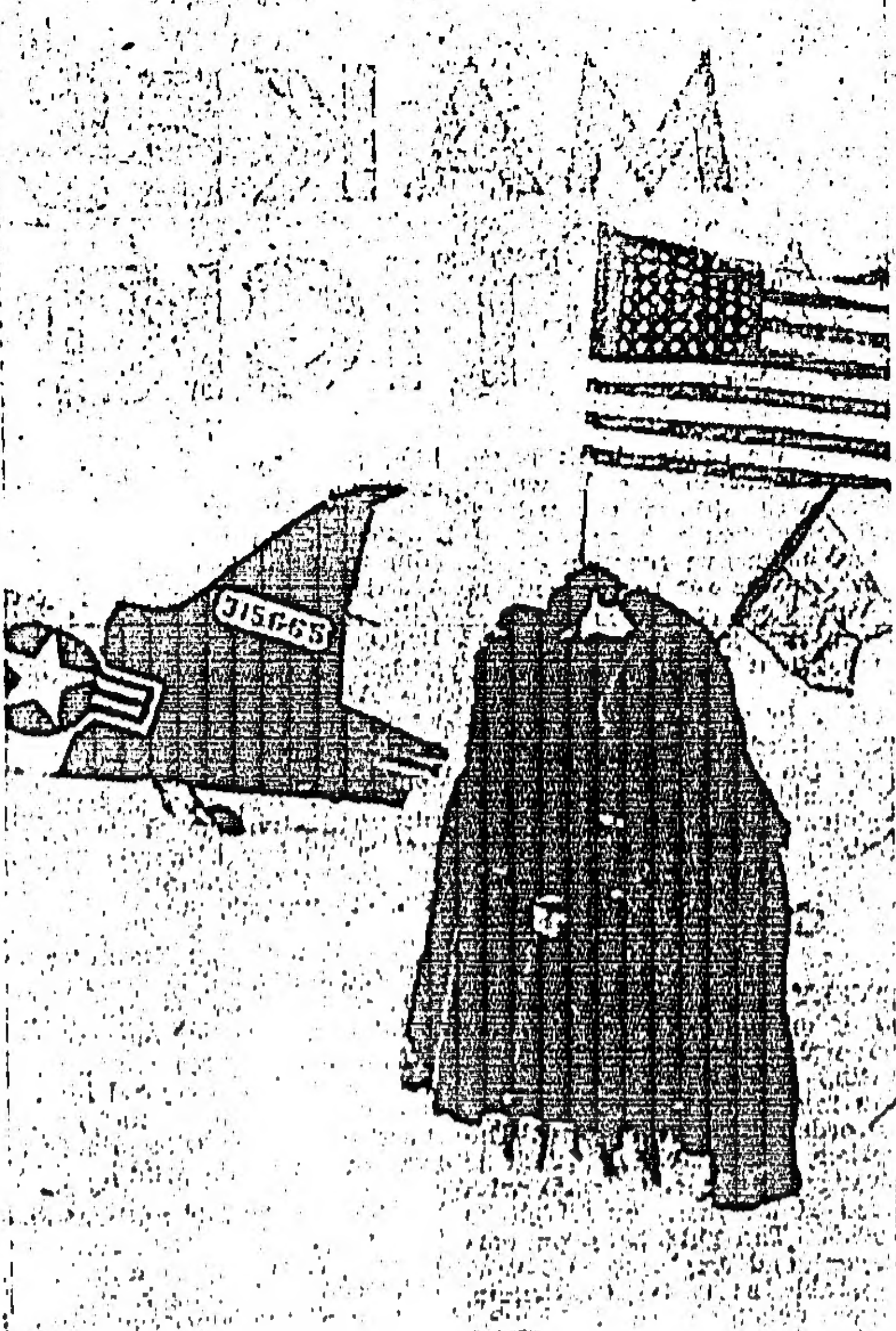
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U.S. Airmen's  
Daring Feat

A ski-equipped U.S. Air Force C-47 aircraft recently landed at the geographical North Pole where the crew found a cache left by Admiral Peary's North Pole expedition before the first World War. The airmen hoisted the United States flag on the spot.—Express Photo.

U.S.-Spanish  
Discussions

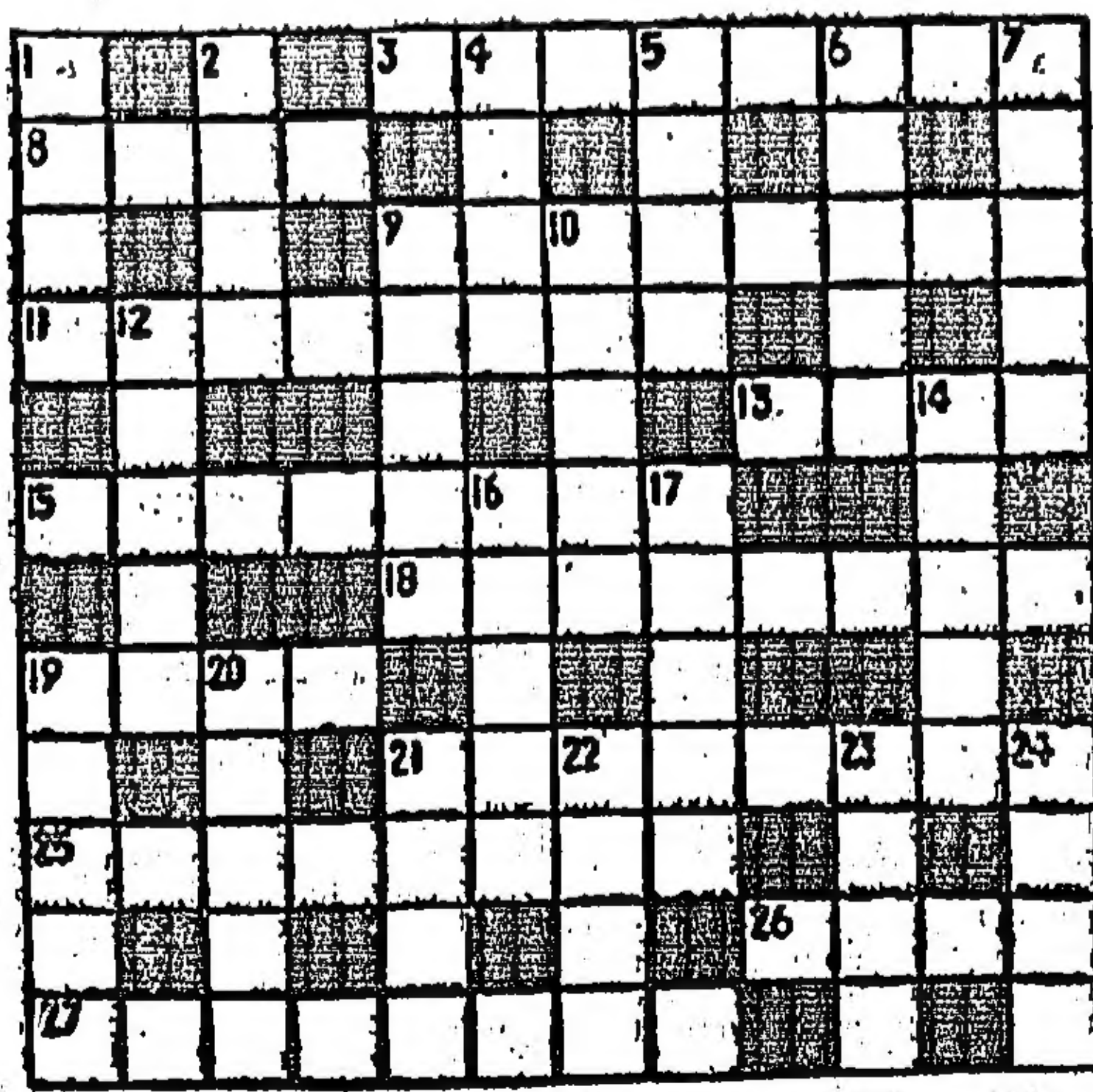
Madrid, June 2. Discussions for a defence and economic agreement between Spain and the United States are proceeding actively but quietly.

Spanish and American sources seem quite happy about the progress made in the talks, which take the form of exchanges of views between the United States military and economic missions here and Spanish officials.

In a speech in Barcelona, the American Ambassador, Lincoln MacVeigh, said that it was too early yet to make any statement regarding the progress of the talks.

So far, no information at all about the scope of the talks or the progress made has been made available either from Spanish or American sources.—Reuter.

## A British Crossword Puzzle



ACROSS

DOWN

- 3 Likely (6).  
8 Bager (4).  
9 Opening (6).  
11 Abused (6).  
12 Sharpen (6).  
13 Forcible (6).  
14 Protects (6).  
15 Chances (4).  
21 Does well (6).  
25 Sentences (6).  
26 Summon (4).  
27 Relicent (6).

- 1 E. Indian island (4).  
2 Governor (4).  
4 Ecstatic (4).  
5 Feet (4).  
6 Redden (5).  
7 Happening (5).  
8 Assumed name (5).  
9 Weird (5).  
10 Wanderer (5).  
12 Mistake (5).  
13 Unit of heat (5).  
14 Form (5).  
15 Take place (5).  
16 Scandinavians (5).  
17 Equal (4).  
18 Formerly (4).  
19 Dash (4).  
20 Fish (4).

YESTERDAY'S CROSSWORD: Across: 1. Grills, 4. Flash, 7. Timon, 8. Finner, 9. Extent, 11. Emerald, 13. Epicure, 14. Malt, 15. Court, 16. Depose, 17. Down, 18. Grime, 19. Twine, 20. Swifter, 21. Abundant, 22. Hated, 23. Thrill, 24. Merited, 25. Excess, 26. Untrue, 27. Thump, 28. Impide.

## YOSHIDA CABINET'S

ANTI-RED  
CAMPAIGN  
Government To  
Ask Parliament  
For More Powers

Tokyo, June 2.

The Japanese Government, embarrassed by two violent Communist demonstrations within a month, is going to the nation's law-makers for weapons to increase the drive against the Communist underground. It wants men, funds and more authority.

Japanese newspapermen polled by the United Press agreed today that the Government would get a part of what it wants but it is doubted whether it would be able to make more than a small dent in the newly militant Red organisation.

The Japanese Government's war against the Communist underground is nothing new. It began in 1950 when it allowed nine leaders of the Communist Politburo to go underground.

One was subsequently caught, but the Police never caught the others, including Communists No. 1 and No. 2, Kyuchi Tokuda and Senzo Nozaki.

The vicious Red-led riots on May Day and Memorial Day focused world attention on the weakness of the Japanese intelligence system against subversive activities. Developments since then have not dispelled that impression.

In the one month since May 1, the Police arrested more than 1,000 suspected demonstrators. But there is no important leaders' group.

**BITTER OPPOSITION**  
The Police have arrested 180 more for participation in the May 30 disturbances and will probably arrest more.

But Japanese political observers are frankly skeptical that the "big fish" will be caught.

The Government is attempting to arm itself with a stronger organisation and increased

powers to meet future situations of the same type in bills now before or to be presented to the Diet.

But the measures already put forward have aroused the bitter opposition of Left-wingers and of the masses who are caught between the menace of Communist hoodlums and the fear of a reversion to the wartime Police State.

The measures propose:  
1.—Putting the National Police Reserve and the Maritime Security Board under a Minister directly responsible to the Prime Minister and increasing the reserve to 220,000 men and the Maritime force to approximately 15,000.

2.—Making the Chairman of the National Public Safety Commission and through him the chiefs of the nation's Police Force responsible directly to the Prime Minister.

3.—Extending the occupation ban against general strikes.

4.—Strengthening the Government's power to investigate and restrict the activities of suspected subversives under the terms of the controversial Anti-Subversive Activities Bill. This Bill caused widespread criticism by newspapers and led to two labor strikes last month.

Even if all the measures go through, some observers are doubtful that the Government can do more than curb the Red violence.

Japanese Police sources estimated that the Communists can mobilise about 300,000 followers in a short time for organised demonstrations and have another 600,000 sympathisers who would join them.

About one-third of this number, in the opinion of the Police, consists of well-organised Koreans sympathetic to the North Korean cause.

The Deputy Director of the Investigation Bureau, Yoshio Kashiwagi, told a meeting of Cabinet Ministers and the Diet Judicial Affairs Committee members last Wednesday that his Agency had traced 80 acts of violence throughout Japan to Korean nationals in March alone. He said that there are 850,000 to 900,000 registered Korean residents in Japan and many more who are not registered.—United Press.

Pakistan  
Minister's  
DenialNO CHANGE IN  
FOREIGN POLICY

Karachi, June 2.

The Foreign Minister, Sir Mohammed Zafrullah Khan, today denied any change in Pakistan's foreign policy in the Middle East, declaring that his country's stand in relation to Egypt and Iran continues unmodified in all respects.

Sir Mohammed called a special Press conference to deny a report appearing on May 25 in the London Economist that Pakistan was re-orienting her foreign policy alignment with Islamic countries in favour of Britain.

Sir Mohammed said that the Economist correspondent's statement that Pakistan could no longer be expected to command the Egypt-Iran disputes with Britain "is a very grave charge."

The only distinction between Pakistan's support of the Tunisian dispute and that of Iran and Egypt was that the former came up before the United Nations whereas there was no opportunity of discussing before the world forum the Egyptian and Iranian disputes with Britain.

"Iran is perfectly within her rights to nationalise the oil industry and so she has any right to object, especially the United Kingdom who set an example in nationalisation."

"No doubt adjustments are needed and we hope that a fair and equitable settlement will be reached."

"We have at all times urged a settlement of the Egyptian dispute in keeping with the feelings of the people of Egypt. The future of the Sudan must be freely settled by the Egyptian and the Sudanese without interference or coercion."

"Our stance continues unmodified in all respects. We acknowledged a difference in the degree of interest and sympathy since Iran and Egypt are neighbouring Muslim States. But he said, 'If they were in the wrong we would never support them simply because they are Muslims.'"

He also denied that Pakistan was holding Middle East meetings by the proposed Muslim Frontiers conference.—United Press.

Jap Fertiliser  
Exports

Tokyo, June 2.

The Japanese Government has decided to permit export of 180,000 tons of nitrogenous fertiliser to be shipped before the end of July, Kyodo News Agency reported.

Export of chemical fertiliser from Japan requires Government approval. The 180,000 tons included 60,000 tons wanted by Formosa, which will be shipped provided Formosa agrees to ship 20,000 tons of rice in return.

Three thousand tons will be supplied to the Philippines, South Korea and Thailand.—Associated Press.

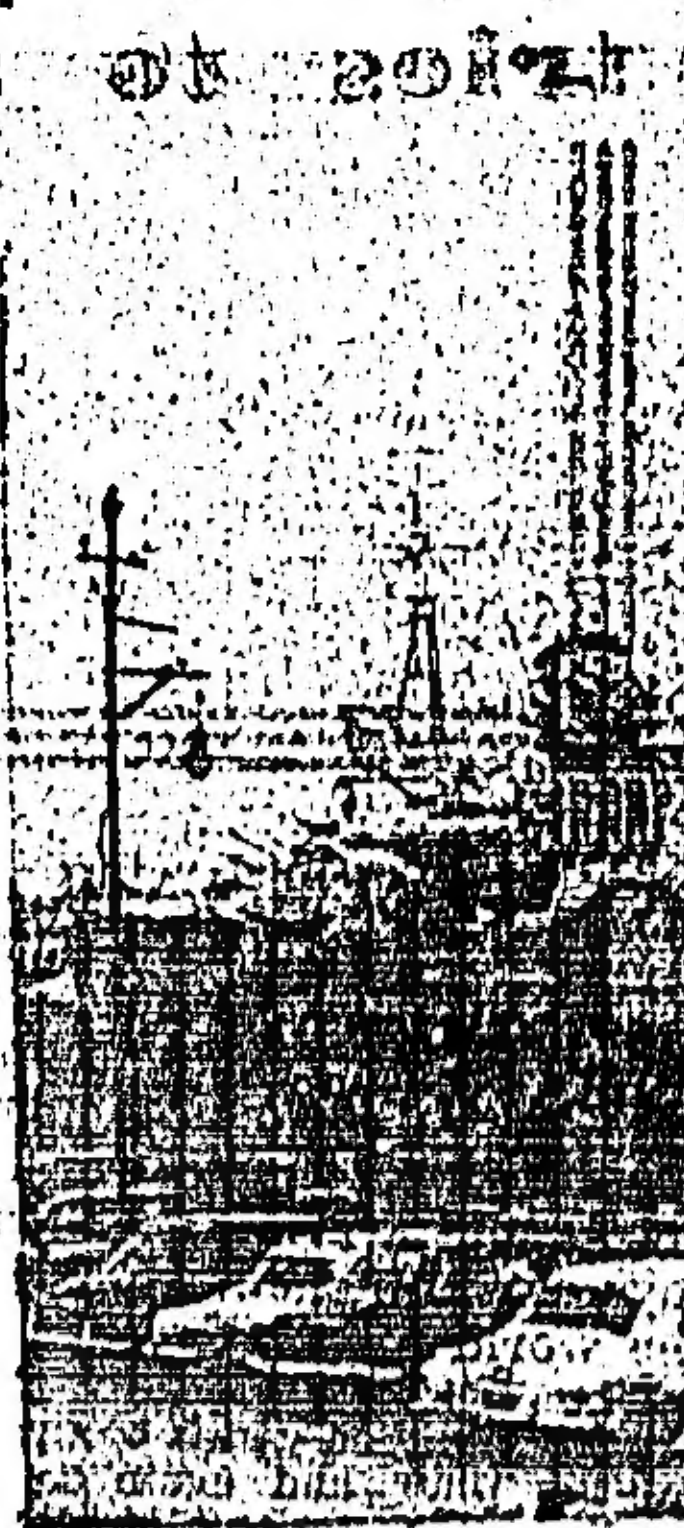
Commemorating  
Naval Battle

Melbourne, June 2.

The American and Australian navies are to be honoured in stained glass panels at Sydney Naval Depot Memorial Chapel.

The panels, which commemorate the Coral Sea battle in which the two navies co-operated, are part of a commemorative design for the whole of the Chapel.

More than 50 stained glass windows will be installed.—Reuter.

H.M.S. SHEFFIELD  
VISITS CANADA

A large crowd of visitors queue to board the cruiser H.M.S. Sheffield, on an eight-day courtesy visit to Montreal, Canada. Commanded by Captain Michael Everard, H.M.S. Sheffield returned to her West Indian Bermuda base after the visit.—Express Photo.

Teheran Pressing Claim  
Over  
BahreinNOTE HANDED  
TO ENVOY

London, June 2.

The revival of the 75-year-old Iranian claim to Bahrein Island, off the Arabian coast on the opposite side of the Persian Gulf, is reported from Teheran today just as the International Court at The Hague is preparing to judge the Anglo-Iranian oil dispute.

The Teheran report said that the Iranian Foreign Office had handed a note to the British envoy reaffirming Iran's sovereignty over Bahrein, which Iran first claimed in 1878.

The British Foreign Office said that the note had not yet been received in London but that it had long been anticipated since the claim for Bahrein had been injected with increasing clamour into the fever of nationalism aroused in Iran by the oil conflict.

British officials are surprised that the Iran Government has chosen the eve of the International Court's hearings to raise the Bahrein issue.

Previously it was assumed that Iran's Premier, Dr Mohammed Mossadegh, would be steering clear of Bahrein in order to keep the United States from siding with Britain in the Anglo-Iranian oil dispute.

## BRITISH-PROTECTED

Bahrein is an independent Sheikhdom with treaty relations giving Britain exclusive control over its foreign policy in return for British guarantees of its security.

It is not called a protectorate but a "British protected territory" with a British political agent holding certain rights in the government of the island.

Bahrein's main importance, however, is oil which is in Arabian waters. A concession is held by the Bahrein Petroleum Company which is a wholly owned subsidiary of the California Texas Company.

Bahrein's oil production is relatively small with an annual capacity of seven million tons, but exploration is continuing.

Bahrein also the headquarters for British and American naval forces in the Persian Gulf.

Britain keeps three frigates and a cruiser in the Persian Gulf and the United States a cruiser.—United Press.

CEYLON RUBBER  
FOR REDS

Colombo, June 2.

More than 2,000 tons of Ceylon rubber will be shipped to Communist China in the Polish steamer Jedness, currently loading here.

The scarcity of rubber was apparent in Ceylon when the ship arrived here last month and the loading was delayed, but shippers said they now have enough surplus to enable them to export.—United Press.

Whales Facing  
Extinction

London, June 2.

Seventeen nations have sent delegates to talks starting here tomorrow in an effort to stop the world's whale population dying out.

The International Whaling Commission meeting at the fourth session is expected to discuss the possibility of further cuts in the international whaling quota now restricted to the capture of 10,000 blue whales "units" a year.—Reuter.

RECOVERY  
BY JAPAN

Washington, June 2.

Among well-informed international economists here there is quiet confidence that Japan will surmount her current economic difficulties and again become one of the great commercial powers of the world.

Japan assumed full control over responsibility for its commercial relations when the peace treaty became effective on April 28 and the event was naturally followed by efforts in many quarters to appraise the long-term economic potential of that country.

Japan's international commercial pattern as now developing extends to all continents of the world, and a fair degree of prosperity for its recently demoralized 85,000,000 people is obviously a pertinent factor in the security system of free nations.—United Press.

## Newsprint Increase

Montreal, June 2.

The Canadian International Paper Company followed other companies today by announcing that it would increase the price of newsprint \$4 a ton, starting June 15, from the present price of \$116.—United Press.

Price-Fixing Combine  
Alleged In Canada

Ottawa, June 2.

Nineteen of Canada's leading rubber companies, including several governed by British and United States interests, were named today in a report alleging the existence of price-fixing combines in the industry.

Mr Stuart-Garson, Canadian Minister of Justice, tabled in the House of Commons a 300,000-word report, the result of four and a half years of investigation by the Combines Commission.

He would make a further announcement, he said, after he had obtained legal opinion as to whether proceedings would be instituted against members of the alleged combines.

Firms alleged to have been involved included: The Rubber Association of Canada, Ltd.; The Dominion Rubber Company, Ltd.; The B.S. Goodrich Rubber Company of Canada, Ltd.; Dunlop Tyre and Rubber Goods Ltd.; The Goodyear Tyre and Rubber Company; The Firestone Tyre and Rubber Company of Canada, Ltd.; and the Sperry Rubber Company of Canada, Ltd.

Dominion Wireline, Goodrich, Goodyear, Firestone and five small companies were controlled by United States interests, the report said. Dunlop Tyre and Rubber Goods Ltd. was controlled by British interests, and the others were controlled by Canadian interests.—Reuter.

Trying Out  
China Rice

New Delhi, June 2.

An Indian trial of Chinese paddy has given a quite satisfactory performance, according to official sources today.

Eighty-one varieties of Chinese paddy are being experimented with in various parts of the country and Kashmir alone has an average yield more than 60 per cent higher than indigenous kinds.

India, having a chronic deficit of rice, has been experimenting with Chinese paddy and Russian dry land paddy. India produces approximately 20,000,000 tons annually but the requirement is much above that figure.

The Russian variety has not yet shown good results.—United Press.

UN Purpose To  
Contain World  
Power Conflicts

Lincoln, Nebraska, June 2.

The Secretary-General of the United Nations, Mr Trygve Lie, said here today that the United Nations could not abolish conflicts of ideology and power—its purpose was to contain them.

In a Commencement Address at the University of Nebraska, Mr Lie said that it was natural that many people should become discouraged about the United Nations. It was right that they should re-examine its place in the struggle to maintain peace, he said.

"First of all, I think we should remind ourselves that the mere existence of the United Nations could not be expected to change the world."

The main characteristics of the present world were "intense and deep-seated differences in ideology; massive conflicts of power between great States and groups of States; a vast awakening among the peoples of Asia and Africa and other poverty-stricken regions who are demanding independence, freedom and more equality of opportunity for economic and social progress."

"The United Nations cannot abolish conflicts of ideology and power or the new nationalism or the revolutionary upsurge of peoples. The purpose of the United Nations is to contain all these forces within the peaceful bounds laid down by the law of the Charter," Mr Lie said.

## FORCE FOR PEACE

"We want no more acts of armed aggression like that which occurred in Korea because the aggressors probably thought that they could get away with it in a world ill-prepared and unwilling to pay the costs involved."

"The aggression has been repelled. There is an armistice on the present front. We shall have won a great victory for world peace," Mr Lie said.

One of the forces for peace was aid for under-developed countries, he continued.

## ON THE MARCH

"The peoples of Asia and Africa, most of whom have long been held in dependence or unequal status in the world, and the peoples of all the under-developed countries—the two-thirds of the population of the world who have lived in hopeless poverty for so long as we can remember—they are on the march."

"This is one of the great facts of our time. In our pre-occupation with the Soviet-Western conflict we have not paid enough attention to it."

"Five hundred million people have gained independence in the last seven years. They and the other under-developed nations are seeking freedom," Mr Lie said.

"This movement cannot be stopped. It can be helped in the direction of peaceful change instead of violent upheavals if the highly developed countries like the United States and the countries of Europe will use the United Nations fully for this purpose," he added.—Reuter.

No Secret  
Guarantees  
To Germany

Washington, June 2.

The United States Secretary of State, Mr Dean Acheson, assured Congress today that the United States had made no secret commitments and given no secret guarantees to the West German Republic.

He appeared before a joint closed session of the Senate Foreign Relations and House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Committees to give a report on the contractual agreement with Germany.

Senator Tom Connally (Democrat, Texas), Chairman of the Senate Committee, told reporters after the meeting that Mr Acheson had been questioned closely by several Congressmen.

The Senator said, "In my view it is essential that Western Germany be accorded its proper place in the family of nations. Without delay so that we can proceed with our task of building the joint defense of the free world as rapidly as possible."

President Truman today admitted to the Senate the treaties to bring Germany into the Western defense organization.

He asked for speedy action to assist the "free German people" toward independence, self-defense, government and self-defense.

President Truman submitted for ratification the convention between the United Kingdom, France, the United States and the Federal Republic of Germany and the protocol to the North Atlantic Treaty applying to Germany.

Senator Tom Connally said his group would hold hearings on the agreement as soon as possible.

The President also submitted for ratification the "Treaty constituting the European defense community. The declaration by the American, British and French Governments and the treaty setting up the European coal and steel community.—Reuter and United Press.



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## HE SAID NO TO A FORTUNE

From R. M. MacCOLL

Washington. THAT well-thumbed-over subject of conversation — "What would you do if you were suddenly left a fortune?" — got a remarkable answer from middle-aged John Schmidt, a bank teller, who lives quietly on his 286-a-week salary in North Bergen, New Jersey, with his wife and mother.

He was bequeathed \$107,000 by Miss Rhoda Kuhlmann, his life-long friend, who died last month in her palatial house in Hoboken, aged 40 — and John has turned it down flat.

Not only does he not want it — he is reluctant even to talk about it. He says he has a deep personal reason for not accepting it, and adds wistfully: "I am taking an awful amount of kidding over this."

ASKED by reporters if the lady, daughter of a wealthy wool merchant, had ever been in love with him, Schmidt replied: "If she was, she certainly kept it to herself. But I guess she kind of liked me."

Schmidt's lawyer, watching his client sign a release from any claim on the estate, said he was as mystified as everybody else.

**FRED FISHER**, aged 34, resigned from Washington's police force not long ago, explaining he could not support his wife and seven children on a \$100-a-week salary.

Now Fred is in more trouble. He goes to jail for three months and gets fined \$250 for violating a new law which says that all bookmakers must buy a federal tax stamp.

**CALIFORNIANS** are being advised to remove all their clothes except their shoes and walk about in the rain as an antidote to exposure to atomic rays. Certain of the citizens peevishly point out that in California it is never supposed to rain.

**ASIKH**, about to be drafted into the U.S. Army, writes to President Truman asking if he can please keep his hair long after he is in uniform, in conformity with his religion.

Truman passes the letter along to Army headquarters, and, after a pause for reflection and a swift check-up with the British and Indian embassies, the Army says yes. But it advises the Sikh to keep his letter of permission handy to show to his C.O.

**THE HUMAN TOUCH:** One of the characters in a play just opened on Broadway drinks a brand of whisky called Old Factory Whistle — one blast and you are through for the day.

**PAUL BAREAU**, who has just made a coast-to-coast tour of the U.S., tries to answer the question:

# WHAT MAKES AMERICA TICK?

**ONE-SIXTEENTH** of the world's population lives in the United States. This one-sixteenth produces more than a third of the world's goods and services; it enjoys close on one-half of the world's income.

Why should this be? This was the question which occurred to me time and again as I recently crossed and recrossed the vast expanse of the United States.

What explains this array of wealth and industrial power, this torrent of production, this profusion of goods, this unbelievably high standard of living?

Some of the explanations are self-evident and need not delay us long. The United States have been favoured by nature with a lavish dowry of natural resources. A fertile soil, a varied climate, provide all the food the people need — and a good margin for export.

Coal, oil, minerals, sulphur, all the basic ingredients of industry are there in abundance; and for what? — a mere nuisance, for example, American inventiveness can in many cases provide synthetic substitutes.

The American economy thus has a natural cohesion and balance.

## Vast market

THEN there is its immense size: an area into which the British Isles could fit over 30 times; a population of over 150 million; all served by a single currency, with no handicaps of tariffs or foreign exchange difficulties to hamper trade.

This is a vast market in which all the advantages of mass production can be secured. But it would be wrong to leave it at that.

Other countries, Russia and China, for example, have equally abundant resources and equally fertile areas within which their trade can move freely. And yet they are poor countries by British standards; they are destitute by American standards.

What are the virtues and attributes the Americans have which others haven't got — or haven't got to the same degree? I would list them in this order: They regard the machine as their ally and not their enemy.

They believe in competition as the guarantor of efficiency and the main spur to progress. They have an insatiable demand for the goods and gadgets of this world and are prepared to work hard to satisfy that demand — every industrial worker thinks he carries the general manager's baton in his knapsack.

## Machine cult

THEY believe in the American way of life, a compound of all these elements: pride in production, competition, a high standard of living, a general atmosphere of vigour, mobility and expansion.

There is, of course, a reverse side to this medal. Let no one think that all is well in this heaven of high productivity. But let us ignore the blemishes for the moment and focus on the credit side of the account — on "what makes America tick."

First, the cult of the machine. Behind each American worker there is 2½ times as

much machine horsepower as behind the British worker. And the American real income per head is between 2½ and 3 times that of the British. The fast comparison explains the second. America might be called a technocracy. Mechanisation is a result of the comparatively recent and rapid development of this continent.

As the country grew, as the frontier was pushed steadily westward, there was always more to do, more to conquer than could be accomplished by the number of available hands. The machine was the natural ally, never the enemy.

## Costly labour

THIS belief in the machine permeates all the people. An industrialist is ashamed of an outdated plant; he re-equips and retools at the slightest provocation; he ploughs back into his business far more than does his British counterpart.

Labour is costly and this creates a permanent incentive to mechanisation.

The higher technical education of the engineer, technologist, industrial lay-out expert, has reached heights unreach elsewhere.

The Massachusetts Institute of Technology is the foremost chamber of this temple of technical education. There is nothing quite like it anywhere else in the world.

But it is in the worker's attitude to the machine that the contrast with other countries, including Britain, is most marked. It would be false to claim that there are no restrictive practices in the United States, but they are the exception, not the rule.

The industrial worker seems to understand that there is a direct link between the security of his job and the work he puts into it; between his earnings and the profits which he helps his firm to make.

He is "productivity conscious" in a manner unknown in most other countries, except perhaps by the Stakhanovite Soviet worker. He delights in handling machines — the more complicated, the more impressive they are, the better.

## Often ignored

MY general impression of American factories was one of machines far outnumbering the workers of an orderly layout in which the movements of the individual workers are reduced to a minimum.

The modern textile mills of New England and of the South make the average Lancashire mill look like an overcrowded slum.

The trend is towards more machines, more automatic devices, until the "deal" is reached in a modern factory such as the Aluminimum Company of America's plant in Texas, where in a bay 200 yards long only two men could be seen supervising a double row of 40 radial engines, the whole scene providing an impression of gleaming inhuman efficiency.

That is factor number one in the high output and consequently high standard of living of the United States: the recognition that man is better off when he can harness a machine to labour for him.

It would come back to us in the form of rubber boots," one planter told me.

Temple is now busy on a scheme for a big bloodless victory. He knows that very many of the Red gangs are desperately tired of life in the jungle. But most dare not give up for fear of their fanatical leaders, and also because they do not trust British promises of lenient treatment.

Recently, however, a Red officer, Ching Kuen, led twelve of his "commandos" to a police station, and over sizes has been willing to discuss means of getting many times that number to come out of jungle hide-outs. Temple, met Ching Kuen the other day and heard what he had to say. Ching Kuen offered to lead a big campaign to persuade the half-starved Red rank and file to defy their

It is a simple and obvious proposition. But how often it is ignored and even denied in Europe.

When the word "competition" comes up in discussion in Britain we almost instinctively log on the adjective "cut-throat." In the United States it is always known as "healthy." There is a wealth of significance in this choice of adjectives.

Talk to almost any American about competition and a light will gleam in his eye — a slightly fanatical gleam sometimes.

He will harangue you on the beauties of a system which keeps people and firms and nations efficient; and if you are a European it is more than likely that he will turn the sermon against you and explain that the mass Europe is in and the assistance it has to receive from Uncle Sam are the results of the monopolies, cartels and feather-bedding we tolerate.

## Ganging up

I LOST count of the lectures on competition I had to listen to during one month's tour in the United States.

Business men do not compete because they like competition for its own sake. Leave them to their own unfettered devices and, even in the United States, they will tend to band together to keep newcomers out of the business and agree to charge the public a price sufficient to maintain the least efficient among them happy and prosperous.

What is needed to stop this kind of ganging up against the consumer is an informed public opinion which will rouse itself when it is attacked and rout the monopolists. There is such a body of public opinion in the United States. It is embodied in the law, the Sherman Act, which has repeatedly been invoked in the cause of trust-busting.

The Act is not absolutely watertight but it cannot be ignored. That great American judge, Mr. Justice Holmes, called it a "brooding omnipresence in the sky." It is a constant reminder that monopolies and combinations "in restraint of trade" are against the public interest and against the law. The successful use of this Act is one of the chief reasons why free enterprise in the United States is so much more enterprising than it is in Europe.

## Buyer gains

COMPETITION reaches its fiercest struggle in retail trade. Price-cutting campaigns are sometimes waged with the ferocity of jungle warfare. Let Macy's, one of the great popular stores in New York, offer prices on a line of goods and their adversaries, Gimbels, will outdo them by a few cents.

The struggle will widen until most New York stores will be sending out spies to report on the latest move of the enemy. The race men will signal the latest prices for shirts, collars, suits from the store opposite.

Unpleasant? Disturbing to trade? Unethical? Maybe, but the consumer gains, and so does the most efficient store.

This spirit of competition touches the individual worker. When in America I was discussing the falling-off in business with a manufacturer of radio sets. He told me that as

soon as the order book began to sag productively in his works, which was already remarkably high, improved still further.

The instinctive reaction of his workers was not to eke out the work, to go slow and so stave off the day on which unemployment might appear. On the contrary, each individual worker in that American factory tried to make sure that when the dismissal notices came he would not be among the recipients. Therefore, he redoubled his efforts.

## Gulf bridged

EVERY worker knows, too, that if orders were dropping off that was all the more reason for getting costs down so that his firm might get a large share of the orders that were going. The worker in America tends to identify his own interests with those of the firm for which he works. The gulf between employer and employee is not so apparent as it is in Britain, either socially or in the matter of promotion.

This sense of belonging to the firm that employs him does not appear to have weakened with the growth of trade unionism. The unions themselves are fired by this competitive spirit. When work falls off in one firm the union does not demand short time for all, but takes the initiative in pressing for the dismissal of some workers so that the others can go on working full blast and the firm itself emerge successfully from its difficulties.

THE rise of labour unions has not gone hand-in-hand with restrictive practices. A great and well-known American manufacturing concern, with a subsidiary and factory in Britain, decided after the war to install in Britain an exact replica in size and layout of one of the major processes in the American factory. American experts and engineers were sent to Britain to install and supervise the plant.

The process had to be adjusted to British trade union requirements. After three years of full-scale operation it now needs more than twice the man-hours to produce one ton of its product in the British factory than in the American.

The American workers in this firm are paid about three times the British wage, yet it is cheaper to produce this material in the American than in the British plant. These higher wages can be paid because American productivity is in this particular case between two and three times the British.

## So simple

HERE then, is another very simple proposition: that high productivity and high wages go together. The Americans seem to understand this instinctively.

On the European side of the Atlantic many of us still close our eyes to this relation between what we put into a job and what we take out of it. We still tend to regard a higher standard of living as the fruit of political rather than of economic action.

But political activity, well come and successful though it may be in producing a more equitable distribution of the available goods, does not produce more goods.

As I was being driven the other day through the suburbs of South London, my companion pointed to the forest of television masts rising from the rows of suburban houses. "That's where the money goes," was his disapproving verdict.

## The housewife

SUCH a disparaging thought would never occur to an American. He might ask, "What, you've only got one self?" but would never question the propriety of anyone, whatever his income scale, possessing a radio set, a motor car, every kind of mechanized household equipment from a refrigerator to an electric cocktail shaker.

hind the American industrial machine.

And a great deal of this stimulus and incentive is provided by the American housewife. A team representing the British internal combustion engines industries which visited the United States last year wrote this in a unanimous report:

"The American standard is sustained by the enormously greater variety of goods available to the American than to the British shopper."

"In the competition for higher standard it is the American woman who is the pace-maker. In striving for higher wages the American worker has unquestionably prepared himself unto the battle and the trumpet sounded by his wife does not give an uncertain sound."

"This can be said without disparagement. On the contrary, viewed from the standpoint of industrial productivity, the influence of the American woman is distinctly valuable."

## \$20 a week

THIS high standard of living is nowhere more striking, in European eyes at least, than in the ownership of motor cars. The gleaming limousine, parked outside the house of friends I was visiting in Washington, belonged to the woman who came in daily to cook and give a hand.

She was paid the equivalent of \$20 a week so no wonder she could afford a car which is cheaper to buy and run in America than in Britain.

No sight is more incredible to European eyes than the huge car parks outside American factories.

An American who was pointing out one of these car parks to me said: "In Russia the workers may own the industry, but the managers own the cars. Here it is the other way round."

## Ready to move

FINALLY a word about the speed and the ease with which industry, capital and workers in America can move and adjust themselves to changing circumstances. The American finds it easier to pull up his roots and move to a new setting than the average Briton.

Are there better jobs in California than in Pennsylvania? If so, a Pittsburgh steel worker will think nothing of moving over to Los Angeles, a mere 4,000 miles, and bringing the family over as soon as he has made a home ready for it.

Are the textile mills in New England showing signs of excessive age and costs? Then shift them to the South, 2,000 miles away, where they will be nearer the cotton and where there is cheaper labour.

The Americans are ruthless with themselves. They accept the challenge of any problem that can be solved by technology, machines and ingenuity. Let us, therefore, never mistake the ever-present evidence of localised difficulties and frictional unemployment which the American scene offers. Those are the symptoms of a constant endeavour to adjust industry and trade to changes in demand.

## Are they happy?

IT was this approach to economic problems which made it possible for the United States in the last war to mobilise for total war, pour out the torrent of arms which equipped the Allied armies, feed those Allies and at the same time give the American civilian a higher standard of living than he enjoyed before the war.

Does the capacity to achieve this kind of miracle also achieve human happiness?

That question takes me well outside the strictly economic orbit of this article. The competitive pace at which life is lived in the United States can, and often does, make havoc of a man's life and habits. I have sometimes queried to my American friends the verse from Ecclesiastes: "Better is a handful with quietness than both the hands full with travail and vexation of spirit." But seldom would they listen.

Who can afford quietness anyway in a world that has to be saved from poverty, want and Communism, in which so much has to be done in so little time?







# BANNISTER AND CHATAWAY MAY YET BE EDGED OUT OF A TRIP TO HELSINKI

By "RECORDER"

Those two great Dark Blue milers, Roger Bannister and Chris Chataway, on whose Olympic chances a dozen English sports writers have written two dozen columns, may yet be edged out of a place on the British Olympic team for Helsinki.

The British Games at the White City over the Whitsun holidays have already produced two greater Three Mile runners than Chataway in Gordon Pirie of South London Harriers and Frank Sando of Aylesford Paper Mills SC.

Pirie was timed in 13 minutes 44.8 seconds and Sando in 13 minutes 48.0 seconds. Both beat Sydney Wooderson's British record of 13 minutes 53.2 seconds and became the second and third Englishmen to beat 14 minutes for the distance.

Chataway's third string berth has already been challenged by Phillip Morgan, another Dark Blue, who beat him in 14:07.6 to Chataway's 14:12.8 earlier in May.

## DOWN TO THE MILE

With Alan Parker and Roy Beckett (last year's AAA Champion) as two other strong contenders, Chataway may have to come down to the mile, in which event his 4:10.2 in the Oxford-Cambridge match leads the field so far this season.

However, neither Bill Nankeville, Roger Bannister or Len Eyre has yet run a mile this season and the best has yet to be seen from Alan Parker and Peter Robinson. Nankeville on Saturday beat an international field that included Don Gehrmann of the United States and the Yugoslav stars, Andrija Otenheimer and Zdravko Coraj, in 3 minutes 48 seconds.

This time has only been beaten in England by Sydney Wooderson (3:48.4) and was faster than the 3:49.8 which won the Olympic Games title at Wembley in 1948 for Sweden's Henry Eriksson. It was not Nankeville's best. He did 3:48.0 at Brussels in the 1950 European Championships for third place.

Nankeville's 3:49.0 for 1,500 metres is worth 4:07.4 for the mile. Peter Robinson's second place in 3:49.8 on Saturday is worth 4:08.2. Bannister won the AAA Mile last year in 4:07.8 and came second to Otenheimer's 3:47.0 for 1,500 metres at Helsinki. In 1948, Otenheimer ran fifth of Saturday to Nankeville and Robinson and the fact remains that race placings are generally considered as more satisfactory pointers to who ranks where than relative best performances.

In short, Bannister has yet to beat Otenheimer while both Nankeville and Robinson have now accomplished that. Bannister has yet to make an appearance in an important race this season and he will now have to make up his mind between the 800 Metres and the 1,500 Metres at Helsinki.

Harry John Parlett, the European 800 Metres Champion, recently tore a calf muscle and may be out of racing and training for some weeks. The chances are that he will not make the team. Bannister's 800 Metres berth at present not seriously challenged. Albert Webster, Frank Evans and Bannister are almost certain to be England's three in this event if Parlett does not recover from his injury in time.

But if Bannister decides on emulating the late great Jack Lovelock and risks his all on a 1,500 Metres berth for Helsinki, he will have to pull more out of the bag when he makes a late season appearance in competition than Lovelock had to.

The opposition will be Nankeville, Robinson, Eyre, Chataway, Parker and possibly another Dark Blue, D. C. Law, who won the Universities' Athletic Union Championship at Liverpool in the mile on May 24 in 4 minutes 11.2 seconds.

It may be mentioned here that Law's excellent 4:11.2 came after a whole collection of mediocre times from other running events.

Thus, at the AAA Championships in June there should be a minimum six English milers under 4 minutes 10 seconds plus the Australian Don Macmillan, the Canadian Don John Ewen, Bill Farrell and John Ross, and possibly New Zealanders George Hoskins and Maurice Marshall.

This will, indeed, be the mile of the Century, before which all previous miles of the Century fade into second rate classics.

**SCOTLAND'S CHALLENGE**  
At the London Caledonian Games at the White City on May 24, two Scots who had hitherto been in the running for Olympic berths turned up two best-of-the-season performances.

W. Jack, of the Victoria Park AAC, ran second to MacDonald Bailey and ahead of Brian Shepton in the 100 Metres Dash in 10.5 seconds. The only other British runner who has been as fast in England in this event was Alan MacCorquodale, who ran fourth in the 100 Metres in the last Olympic Games.

The other highly successful Scot at the Caledonian Games was D. K. Gracie, Glasgow University who beat Angus Scott and Harry Whittle in the 400 Metres Hurdles in 53.0 seconds, the first British athlete to beat these two in three years.

Gracie also won the 400 Metres in 49.1 seconds and should have no great difficulty in making an Olympic berth for himself in this event also now that Derek Pugh, the European Champion, has put the running of a convalescent Lewis and the two Higginases may challenge, but their early season form has not been very promising.

Field events performances in Britain in the early part of the season have been exceptionally good but are still far off Olympic standard, other than for John Savidge's 54 feet 1 1/4 inches in the Shot Put at home and 54 feet 9 3/4 inches in Paris.

Three British athletes are already over 200 feet in the Javelin Throw, which is one more than in any previous season. The Hammer Throwers are doing exceptionally well in early season and so are the Discus Throwers.

It is not improbable that before the season is over, there will be five Javelin Throwers over 200 feet, three Discus Throwers over 150 feet and a half-dozen High Jumpers over 6 feet 3 inches. That will make the present season the greatest ever for field events standards and will be a good start for the future.

The appended best marks for the season (up to May 24, with some later ones that have come through by agency cables) are marks made in the British Isles and exclude performances on the Continent by British athletes.

The tables include all AAA-registered athletes, several of whom are Colonials and foreigners, these being J. N. Turner (Canada), E. McD. Bailey (Trinidad), K. K. Korah (Nigeria), Arthur Burger (Jamaica), S. O. Williams (Nigeria), B. Richards (New Zealand), M. H. Draper (Australia), T. Pukitis (Latvia), W. Thomas (USA) and H. J. Moosgaard-Kjeldsen (Denmark), all resident in the United Kingdom this season.

Best performances by British athletes this season follow:

100 YARDS	
J. A. Gregory (Gloucestershire)	9.9
B. Shepton (Polytechnic II)	9.9
N. Turner (Canada)	9.9
A. Grievie (Surrey)	10.0
N. D. Stacey (Aberdeen)	10.0
W. J. Ferguson (Nottingham)	10.0
A. R. Pinnitt (Oxford U)	10.1
J. M. K. Finley (Cambridge U)	10.1
A. Blacker (St. Albans AC)	10.1
A. Hildings (Durham U)	10.1
* Wind-aided.	

## 220 YARDS

(Around a turn)	
E. McD. Bailey (Polytechnic II)	21.5
W. Jack (Victoria Park AAC)	21.5
B. Shepton (Polytechnic II)	21.5
L. C. Lewis (Walsall AC)	21.5
J. C. Merrett (London U)	21.5
K. M. Korah (London U)	22.2
A. R. Pinnitt (Oxford U)	22.2
A. B. Pinnitt (London U)	22.2
A. B. Pinnitt (Hull U)	22.7
T. L. Higgins (Hemel Hill H)	22.7
* 0.1 second added for performance over 200 Metres.	

## 400 YARDS

Arthur Wint (London U)	49.3
Alan Dick (Oxford U)	49.8
D. K. Gracie (Glasgow U)	49.8
P. G. Fryer (London AC)	49.8
J. D. Lloyd (Oxford U)	50.3
L. A. Smith (City of Rochester AC)	50.3
P. F. Higgins (Southgate II)	50.3
M. H. Draper (Cambridge U)	50.4
A. B. Watts (London U)	50.4
Frank Evans (Lancashire)	50.9
P. Wilmor (London U)	50.9
* 0.3 seconds added for performance over 400 Metres.	

## 800 YARDS

R. G. Bannister (Aberdeen)	1:53.0
A. J. Vincent (Manchester U)	1:54.0
Arthur Wint (London U)	1:55.0
B. Shepton (Polytechnic II)	1:55.0
W. Jack (Victoria Park AAC)	1:55.0
R. H. Macdonald (London U)	1:56.0
K. G. Day (Cambridge U)	1:56.0
K. M. Korah (London U)	1:56.0
D. C. Seaman (London AC)	1:56.0
L. A. Smith (City of Rochester AC)	1:57.0
P. Harrison (Enfield AC)	1:57.1

## ONE MILE

C. J. Chataway (Oxford U)	4:10.2
P. J. Robinson (Cambridge U)	4:11.2
A. Parker (Lancashire)	4:11.2
D. B. Brown (Aberdeen)	4:11.2
C. J. L. Morgan (Oxford U)	4:12.8
J. A. Bailey (Wentbury II)	4:12.8
H. Dunkley (London U)	4:12.8

T. C. Tauby (Kent)	4:19.6
W. T. Pagan (Surrey)	4:19.6
THREE MILES	
D. A. G. Pirie (South London H)	13:44.8
F. D. Sando (Aylesford PMS)	13:44.8
P. H. L. Morgan (Oxford U)	14:07.6
C. J. Chataway (Oxford U)	14:12.8
J. Draughton (Blackheath II)	14:14.6
A. Parker (Lancashire)	14:14.6
P. H. L. Morgan (Oxford U)	14:19.4
M. C. Whelan (Kent)	14:24.8
A. T. Ferguson (Highgate II)	14:27.6
J. H. Scott-Wilson (Oxford U)	14:33.6

## SIX MILES

J. H. Peterkin (Essex Beagles)	29:06.0
D. A. G. Pirie (South London H)	30:06.0
A. T. Ferguson (Highgate II)	30:41.4
F. D. Sando (Aylesford PMS)	30:43.0
J. Draughton (Blackheath II)	30:46.2
H. J. Hiles (Hampstead II)	30:49.2
J. E. Keenan (London U)	31:00.4
V. E. Lucas (Belgrave II)	31:13.0
P. J. Pirie (South London H)	31:24.4
S. F. Wilkins (Wotton AC)	31:37.0

## 120 YARDS HURDLES

F. J. Parker (South London H)	14.6
P. A. L. Vine (Oxford U)	14.6
S. J. O. Robinson (Oxford U)	15.1
H. J. Hiles (Polytechnic F)	15.4
E. W. Clarke (Cambridge U)	15.5
D. H. Somerville (Cambridge II)	15.9
G. W. Haynes (London AC)	15.9
G. M. Elliott (London U)	16.0
* Wind-aided.	

## 440 YARDS HURDLES

D. K. Gracie (Glasgow U)	53.0
W. Scott (Aberdeen)	54.2
H. E. Whittle (Reading AC)	54.6
F. J. Parker (South London H)	55.0
E. W. Clarke (Cambridge U)	55.0
D. M. Woodford (Oxford U)	55.4
D. R. Ede (Surrey)	57.1
I. Walker (London U)	57.7
H. Duffy (London U)	58.0
H. Friar (London U)	58.8
* 0.3 seconds added for performance over 400 Metres.	

## HIGH JUMP

Peter Wells (London AC)	6.3
G. M. Elliott (Cambridge U)	6.3
L. J. Jones (Cambridge U)	6.3
C. P. Pivitt (Polytechnic II)	6.3
R. O. Williams (Eton Manor AC)	6.3
P. J. Brinson (London AC)	6.3
M. J. Rickard (London U)	6.3
A. P. J. S. Orlon (Shatfordbury II)	6.0

## POLE VAULT

G. M. Elliott (Cambridge U)	13.6
A. J. D. Burger (Oxford U)	13.14
N. G. A. Gregor (Hemel Hill H)	12.6
N. G. A. Gregor (Hemel Hill H)	12.6
M. C. Dear (London AC)	12.0
G. D. Howland (Cambridge U)	12.0
M. L. Jackson (Cambridge U)	11.6
G. E. Broad (Hemel Hill H)	11.6
R. B. Haydon (London U)	11.3
A. Hopkiss (Wotton AC)	11.3

## LONG JUMP

S. O. Williams (Nigeria)	23: 5 1/2
M. Dixon (Coventry)	23: 5 1/2
G. D. Howland (Cambridge U)	23: 5 1/2
G. E. Broad (Hemel Hill H)	22: 3 1/2
G. E. Broad (Hemel Hill H)	22: 3 1/2
R. A. Jackson (Thames Valley U)	21:11 1/2
A. Valley II (Reading AC)	21:11 1/2
H. E. Whittle (Reading AC)	21:11 1/2
A. Valley II (Reading AC)	21:11 1/2
P. H. Whitaker (Middlesex U)	21: 7 1/2
G. M. Elliott (London U)	21: 7 1/2

## SHOT PUT

J. A. Savidge (London AC)	54:3 1/4
J. A. Giles (Southgate II)	54: 1/2
K. Pinnitt (Manchester U)	54: 1/2
T. Pivitt (Lincoln U)	54:11 1/2
J. Jones (Cambridge U)	54:11 1/2
H. Cox (Surrey)	54:21 1/2
W. M. T. Holland (Cambridge U)	44: 2 1/2
D. H. Barmitt (NGT)	43:21 1/2
G. M. Elliott (London U)	43:1

## DISCUS THROW

M. Pharoah (Manchester U)	152: 5 1/2
W. Thomas (Oxford U)	140: 7 1/2
J. Savidge (London AC)	137: 1
M. F. Flacke (Hemel Hill H)	134:11 1/2
E. J. A. Brewer (Surrey)	132: 7
W. M. T. Holland (Cambridge U)	131: 6
G. Gandy (London AC)	130: 3 1/2
T. H. Barratt (NGT)	126: 11 1/2
G. M. Elliott (London U)	124: 3 1/2
P. A. Atkinson (Shatfordbury II)	123: 2

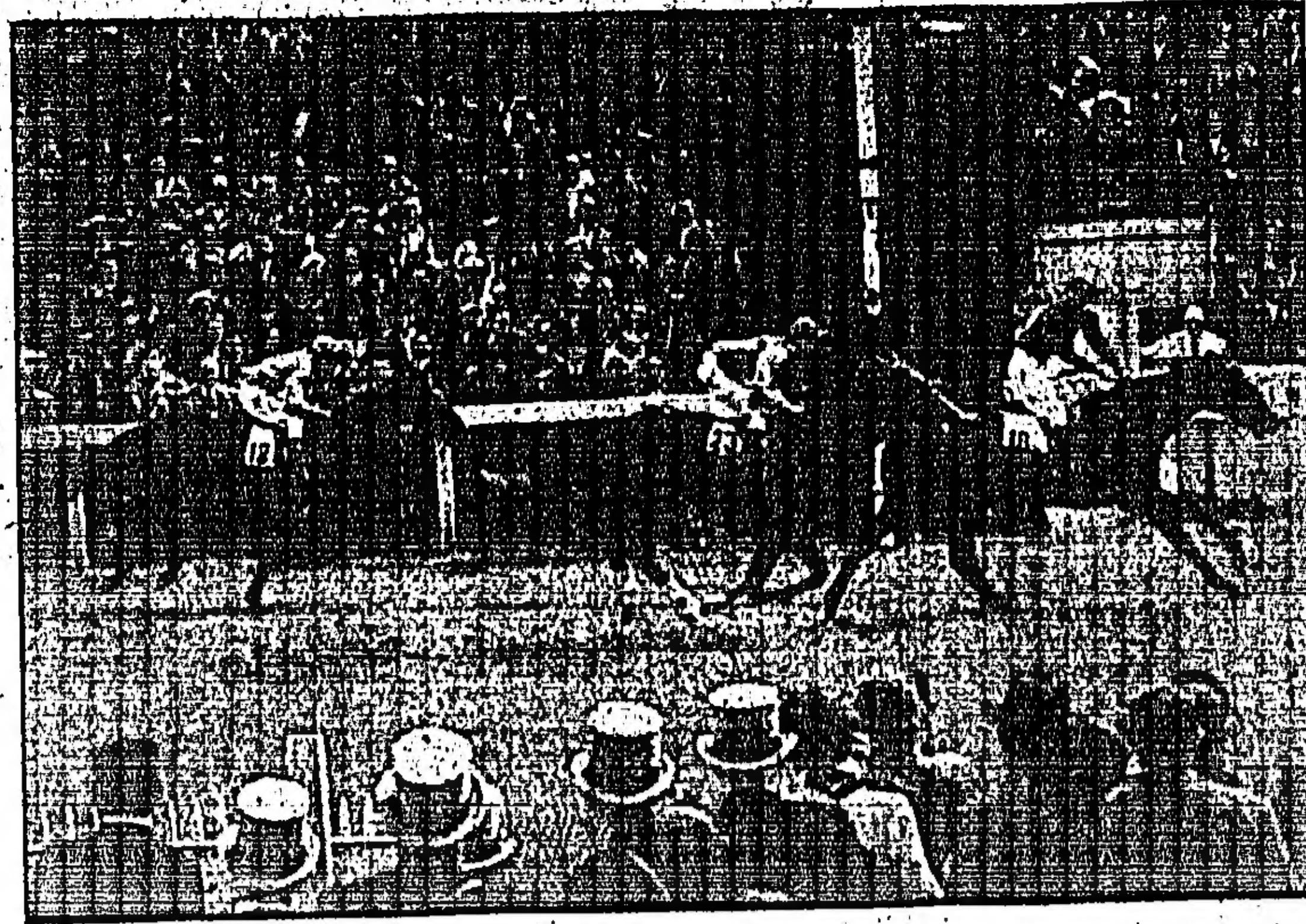
## JAVELIN THROW

D. E. Tucker (Oxford U)	204:11
R. W. D. Miller (Dublin U)	204: 7
M. J. (Thames Valley H)	204: 4 1/2
F. Gandy (London AC)	193: 0 1/2
B. L. Callaway (Cambridge U)	187: 4
H. J. Moosgaard-Kjeldsen (Kent)	183: 0 1/2
K. J. Drpckman (Cambridge U)	183: 2 1/2
D. C. H. Wright (London AC)	171: 7
H. B. Griffiths (Oxford U)	170: 6
A. F. Alington (Bristol U)	171: 5

## HAMMER THROW

E. C. McD. Douglas (Aberdeen)	170: 1 1/2
C. McD. Clark (Royal Wootton Bassett)	171:10
C. J. Reidy (London AC)	163:10 1/2
D. N. J. Cullum (South London H)	160: 7 1/2
A. W. Subury (Surrey)	146:20
D. Moore (Hemel Hill H)	140: 7 1/2
P. J. Pivitt (Cambridge U)	138: 2 1/2
F. Woods (Kent)	137: 1 1/2
E. Jolley (Liverpool U)	137: 1 1/2

## "WHAT DID I TULYAR?"



"What did I Tulyar?" — that seems to be what Charlie Smirke is asking Lester Piggott as Tulyar wins the Derby by three-quarters of a length from Gay Time.

The Aga Khan's horse beat off the powerful French challenge to win the richest Derby in the history of the race — the winner gets £20,000.

Mrs J. V. Rank's horse, ridden by Lester Piggott, was second and one of the French colts, M. Francois Dupre's Faubourg II, was ridden to third place by J. Doyasbere.—Reuterphoto.

## The Scots Reserved Their Biggest Cheer For Mac Bailey

Scotland came to London on May 24. The occasion was the Caledonian Games at the White City. Brawny Scots, their kilts swaying in the breeze, tossed the caber and threw the hammer, while in the background the shriek of the pipes could be heard.

But though the crowd of close on 30,000 enjoyed themselves in the sunshine and applauded all the performers heartily, they reserved their biggest cheer for a man who is Scots in name only, E. McDonald Bailey, Britain's Trinidad-born Sprint Champion.

Mac was in tremendous form in both sprints which were run over the metric distance in order to give a guide to Olympic form.

He scorched up the track in both the 100 and 200 Metres to record times of 10.4 seconds and 20.9 seconds respectively—both the fastest he has put up in Britain.

His time for the shorter distance was only one-fifth of a second outside the world record, and his time for the 200 was better than that put up by Mel Colman in winning the 1949 Olympics.

## No Race Data On Bannister

London, May 30.

When the Athletics Board pick Britain's three for the 1,500 Metres in the Olympic Games at Helsinki they will have to take Roger Bannister, last year's Champion, on trust. They will have no race data for the distance—or for the mile—to guide them, writes Harold Palmer.

It is not a difficult decision they have to make, but it is an unusual one. It is obvious that in what was really his first public appearance this season at Moutspur last week, he ran most impressively. His first lap of a Half Mile race was done in 54.4 sec.

I would say that he could have gone on to beat Sydney Wooderson's world record 1min. 42.2 sec. for the Half Mile if he had cared.

**POT THE BRAKES ON**  
Instead he put the brakes on, moving down the back straight on the second lap and eased slightly coming into the finish running against a fairly strong headwind.

"Just what I wanted. A nice easy race. Not too fast but fast enough." That was his comment after that after running the fastest Half Mile yet this season in 1min. 53sec.

Bannister did run a mile at his hospital sports on Saturday but it was little more than a training run and took him 4min. 38sec. He will run a mile in the United Hospitals Championship at Moutspur Park on June 7.

When Jack Lovelock won the Olympic 1,500 Metres in 1936 he was third in the Hospitals' Mile. The time then was 4min. 25sec. Bannister has to agree that he can hardly fail to win the race because he proposes to do a time at least a little better than 4min. 20sec.

His chief rival will be R. E. Williams who is with him at St. Mary's Hospital and was an old Cambridge opponent.

Still Bannister assures me he is not going to go very fast in the mile, and his AAA Championship objective is the Half Mile.—(London Express Service)

## ATTEMPTS ON SWIMMING RECORDS

Hongkong's Olympic swimmers will attempt to break the Colony records in the 100 Yards Free Style at the Victoria Recreation Club this evening.

F. X. Monteiro, and Cheong Kiu-man will make an attempt on the 100 Yards Free Style record of 54 4/5 seconds set by Monteiro in the Colony Championship last year.

Cynthia Eager will attempt to break her own Colony record of 78 4/5 seconds in the Women's 100 Yards Free Style. She was set in the heats of the Colony Championships last year.

There will be eight other events on the programme and a diving exhibition. The gala, sponsored by the Hongkong Amateur Swimming Association, commences at 6 p.m.

## British Games

London, June 2.

Don Gehrmann, one of America's Olympic middle distance hopes, won the 1,000 yards international event today in the fastest time ever recorded in Britain on the second and last day of the British Games at White City Stadium.

Gehrmann clocked 2 min. 11 sec. winning by a foot from Bill Nankeville of Britain in a thrilling race. Nankeville returned 2 min. 11.1 sec., which also beat the previous British record of 2 min. 11.2 sec. established by Cyril Ellis in 1929.

Gehrmann's time was more meritorious because the track had pools of water following a heavy thunderstorm which broke just before the start of the day's racing. More than 80,000 were present in spite of the showery weather.

Milton Campbell, 18-year-old colour New Yorker, won the 100 metres international event in 10.7 seconds. He beat Willie Jack, the Scottish champion, with Bill Dwyer (U.S.) third, a foot behind. Both Jack and Dwyer clocked 10.8 seconds.

The soft track accounted for the comparatively slow time.—Reuter.

## Danish Thomas Cup Team May Play In HK

By "ARGONAUT"

Singapore, June 2.

The Danish Thomas Cup team may play in Hongkong. Attempts are being made to persuade the Danes and the Siamese to proceed to Hongkong after their Bangkok matches.

The Americans are not available. Two members of their Thomas Cup team, Bob Williams and Marlin Mendez, are participating in the Philippine Championships on June 13 and 14.

The Kuala Lumpur Invitational Championships start on June 4. A gold cup valued at Straits \$3,200 is the first prize for the Open Singles and the gold cup presented to the Open Doubles winners will be worth Straits \$1,800.

The Hongkong badminton contingent will also be participating in the Singapore Championships on June 8, 9 and 10.

## 'Swimming World' Forecast On Helsinki Finals

New York, June 2.

In an attempt at forecasting the results of the swimming in the forthcoming Helsinki Olympic Games, the influential monthly Swimming World magazine wrote that the 400 Metres Free Style would be won by a Japanese.

This bulletin, which is directed by the chief swimming coach of Yale University, Bob Kipphut, is regarded as the world's greatest authority on swimming.

In an article signed by Peter Daland, Swimming World predicted that:

(1) In the 100 Metres Free Style, Japanese swimmer Hiroshi Suzuki would come fourth in 57.4 seconds behind American Dick Cleveland in 57.0 seconds.

(2) In the 400 Metres Free Style



## THE GOAL THAT MADE IT A DRAW



Ivor Broadis of England (white shirt) scores England's goal during the international soccer match against Italy at Florence. The match ended in a one-all draw.

## Ninth Wicket Fell At 18

## Shackleton And Cannings Dismiss Kent For 32 And 91 Runs

London, June 2. Twenty-nine wickets fell for 277 runs during a remarkable day's cricket at Southampton where Kent, dismissed for 32 and 91 runs, lost to Hampshire by 156 runs.

The shocks began immediately the Kent innings opened. On a pitch made lively by week-end rain, Derek Shackleton and Vic Cannings, the Hampshire fast-medium bowlers, swept through the side and when the ninth wicket fell at 18 runs, it appeared certain that Kent would be out for the lowest score in postwar cricket.

But Jack Martin hit a six and a four off Shackleton and made all the 14 runs added for the last wicket.

Peter Hearn, the left-hander, carried his bat through the innings for 12 runs not out, and the other nine batsmen scored only six runs between them, five being out for "ducks."

Although Hampshire, in turn, faltered at first against the pace of Martin, a fourth wicket stand of 62 runs between Jimmy Gray (61 not out) and Leo Harrison (45) helped them into an almost unassailable position and at 144 runs for eight wickets they declared, leaving Kent to get 248 runs to win.

Gray hit one six and 10 fours and batted with considerable skill in the far from easy conditions.

### ACCURACY AND FIRE

When Kent batted a second time, Shackleton and Cannings maintained such accuracy and fire that the innings was all over in 90 minutes. Shackleton finished with a match analysis of 21.4 overs, three maidens, 87 runs and 12 wickets, and Cannings 20.1 overs, three maidens, 55 runs and eight wickets, but they owed much to the splendid support received in the field, where 17 catches were held during Kent's two innings.

The lowest postwar totals in English first-class cricket are 25 by Somerset against Gloucestershire at Bristol in 1947, and 27 by The Rest against England at Bradford in 1950.

In contrast to the happenings at Southampton, Yorkshire de-

clared at lunch in the "Roses" match at Leeds after hitting 347 runs for two wickets off the Lancashire bowlers.

Len Hutton, in his first innings since being made England's Test captain, thrilled the crowd by making 60 out of 75 today with brilliant batting, and altogether he made 152 runs—his 100th century—out of the opening stand of 245 runs with Frank Lawson, who scored 120 runs before being second out.

Hutton altogether batted five minutes over four and a half hours and hit one six and 20 fours. Lawson took five and a half hours over his runs and hit nine fours.

### CLOSE OF PLAY SCORES

Close of play scores follow: At Lord's—Middlesex 282, Sussex 92 for three. There was no play after lunch owing to rain.

At Romford—Essex 396 for seven declared. Worcestershire 90 for no wicket (Kenyon not out 52). No play after lunch, rain.

At Leicestershire—Northamptonshire 228, Leicestershire 77 for two. No further play after tea, rain.

At Taunton—Gloucestershire 205, Somerset 14 for no wicket. Only 10 minutes' play was possible owing to rain.

At Cambridge—The Army 281 for seven declared (Stewart 94, Proctor 67). Cambridge University three for no wicket. No further play after tea, rain.

At Southampton—Hampshire beat Kent by 156 runs. Hampshire 136 (Dovey six for 67, Martin four for 63) and 144 for

eight declared (Gray not out 61, Martin five for 62). Kent 32 (Shackleton six for 22, Cannings four for 40) and 91 (Shackleton six for 45, Cannings four for 45).

At Derby—Derbyshire 240 (Pritchard six for 70), Warwickshire 81 (Gladwin five for 24) and 45 for three. Little play was possible after tea owing to rain.

At Oxford—Free Foresters 288 for eight declared (Carr 67, Allen not out 59, Powell 60). Oxford University 160 for six. Rain restricted play.

At Leeds—Yorkshire 347 for two declared (Hutton 152, Lawson 120, Wilson not out 51). Lancashire 200 for nine (Washbrook 63).

At Nottingham—Surrey 339 for eight declared. Nottinghamshire 222 (Jepson 85, Eric Bedford four for 49). Notis were all out at this close.—Reuter.

## Americans Short Of Funds For Olympic Team

New York, June 2. Mr. J. Lyman Bingham, Executive Director of the Olympic Committee, said that the Committee was still more than half a million dollars short of the sum needed to send their full team to Helsinki.

"We have just \$100,000 on our books," he said. "We still need \$500,000 if we are to send the number of athletes to Helsinki that we hope to have to represent us."

The United States team is due to leave for Europe on July 7.—Reuter.

## SCARBOROUGH CYCLE RACE

Scarborough, June 2. British riders defeated a strong continental challenge in the International 50 Miles cycle race at Oliver's Mount here today.

Gordon Thomas (Yorkshire), won by a wheel from R. J. Maitland with D. Robinson third.

The leading continental rider among 60 competitors was F. Thygesen (Denmark) who was sixth.

The winners' time was 2 hrs. 28 mins. 45 secs.—Reuter.

## THE AUSTRIA-ENGLAND MATCH AT VIENNA

### Nat Lofthouse Was Crooked As He Hit The Winner By DESMOND HACKETT

Vienna, May 25.

Nat Lofthouse, forcing his pain-racked face into a great beaming smile as the match ended, told the whole story of his magnificent victory over Austria here this evening.

It was a win that the Austrians said could never happen. To make that statement a fact they battered the England men with arms, legs, and heads. But England never faltered.

No one took a worse hammering than Lofthouse. But even when he was carried from the field after scoring that beautiful heart-soaring goal seven minutes from time, he fought with trainer Jimmy Trotter to get back on the field.

When he was dragging his damaged left leg along on the wing from some undreamed-of source of courage and energy he again tore through the defence and hit the woodwork just before the end.

That was the spirit of these fighting men in scarlet shirts. Never again any that England has run out of the heart to fight. Not a man quit. Not a man came out without some bruise or scar.

These are the badges of their courage. Scars they can show with pride.

### NERVE-JANGLING

The crowd, with their screeching whistle, as nerve-jangling as a road drill, were screaming for fouls every time an England player moved into the tackle.

The probing opening minutes were nerve-testing stuff. England were alert, moving with the nervous deliberation of a cat entering a strange room.

The scream again as Froggatt checked Diestl. A great throated British roar as Merrick coolly picked up a long shot from Diestl.

And what a din when England swept in front after 25 minutes. Eddie Bailey, played his best game for England, broke up an Austrian raid on the halfway line, smoothed the ball forward to Elliott.

A first-time pass to Sewell. A Sewell cross to Lofthouse, who deliberated over his chance, then hit the ball. It was a goal from the first shot they had put in.

The England joy lasted only one minute. A penalty was given against Froggatt when he tackled Diestl. It looked a good healthy tackle, but Italian referee Caprali would not listen to any protests.

## Haslingden Will Release Mankad —On Conditions

Haslingden, Lancashire, June 2.

Haslingden, the Lancashire League Cricket Club, have agreed to release their Indian star, Vinoo Mankad, for the first Test at Leeds—but with reservations.

Mr. J. Ashworth, Chairman of Haslingden, issued the following statement following a two hours emergency meeting of the Club tonight:

"We have agreed to the release of Mankad, subject to certain conditions being accepted by the Indian Board of Control, the full terms of which will be communicated to the touring team's manager as soon as possible. Final release will not be agreed upon until the latest news received from the manager on behalf of the Indian Board."

One of the conditions, Mr. Ashworth disclosed, was the question of a suitable substitute professional, but he was not prepared to say at the moment what else had been stipulated.

Mankad, one of the best all-rounders in the world, today scored 108 runs not out and took five wickets for 40 runs for Haslingden. In his last two matches he has made 201 runs without being out and taken 10 wickets for 100 runs.—Reuter.

Huber scored with a penalty kick which even the mighty Merrick could not touch.

Who? England were back there with a cheering band of sleeves-up fighting which will make this game memorable.

And, glory be, there were out in front again. Froggatt switched the ball through to Billy Wright. This Captain Courageous pushed it on to Sewell.

For a second Sewell swayed as though he was moving to the left, took the Austrian's defence with him; then he suddenly swung round, and it was a goal before the lean and agile goalkeeper, Musil, could move.

### NO HOLDS BARRED

The Austrians were putting in some no-holds-barred stuff, and Froggatt was taking a beating that only a man of his physique could endure. But nothing could stop the England defence.

Wright saved a certain score from Melchior. Then, three minutes from half-time, the mighty Diestl, a man of incredible energy, burst past Froggatt, kept off the challenge of Wright and Ramsey, and scored a wonderful goal.

Austria must have taken in some fierce boost-talk at half-time because they came out for the second half ready to boot every England player out of sight.

Sewell was thrown heavily, and had to be carried off. Lofthouse sank to his knees, and shook his head dazedly after taking a blow across the back of the neck.

These England men, who fought on and on with teeth-gritting defiance against bruises and exhaustion, were playing Austria, styled the wonder team of Soccer, right out of the game. Finney, getting more and more in the mood, burst through on the wing, but Lofthouse mis-kicked.

Sewell, poised for a certain score, saw the elastic arm of Musil stretch out and palm the ball away.

Lofthouse shot over. Sewell unaccountably headed the wrong way in front of goal. This punchy English stuff had Austria right back on their heels. It was attack, attack, attack.

SEVEN MINUTES TO GO. Then it came. That lovely winning goal, seven minutes from time.

Merrick threw the ball almost to the half-way line. Lofthouse kicked it forward past Owick and raced into the Austrian half, a lone bundle of energy.

To the brave music of British encouragement he swept towards goal. Musil ran out to make a desperate effort. Lofthouse slipped the ball past him into goal and collapsed as the hurtling Musil crashed into him.

England had won. A medal for every man in this England team. Rance the rooftop for this show. Put out your flag for men of the courage of this half-back of Wright, Froggatt and Dickinson.

Alf Ramsey was back to his best form—confident in his tackling and studiously cool in the flaring heat of the game.

Praise, too, for a forward line that fought as no England attack has fought for many a season.

For Bailey, who never stopped scheming and working, the greatest honour. Sewell has come to stay.

Eastland—Merrick (Blenheim); Ramsey ("Spurs"), Ecclestone (Blackburn); Wright

(Wolves), Froggatt (Preston), Dickinson (Preston); Finney (Preston), Sewell (Sheffield W.), Lofthouse (Bolton), Bailey ("Spurs"), Elliott (Burnley), Austria: Musil; Rocek, Hoppel; Schlegel, Oewirk, Brinck; Melchior, Hanappi, Diestl; Huber, Haunmer. —(London Express Service)

## Doubles Finals At French Championships

Paris, June 2.

Miss Doris Hart and Miss Shirley Fry, American holders of the Wimbledon title, today won the final of the Women's Doubles for the third successive year in the French Lawn Tennis Championships here.

They beat Mrs. Hazel Redwicks-Smith and Mrs. Julia Wipplinger (South Africa) 7-5, 6-1.

Miss Hart and Miss Fry won the final comfortably inside of 45 minutes. They led 4-1 in the first set, but the South Africans rallied to level 4-4 and 6-6.

Miss Fry then held her service and broke through Mrs. Wipplinger's delivery for the set at 7-5.

The Americans romped into a 5-0 lead in the second set. Mrs. Redwicks-Smith took the next and only game on her service.—Reuter.

### MEN'S DOUBLES

Frank Sedgman and Ken McGregor (Australia), holders of the title, beat Dick Savitt and Gordon Mulloy (United States) 6-3, 6-4, 6-4 in the Men's Doubles final.

Sedgman and McGregor, who now hold the French, Wimbledon, Australian and United States Doubles titles, smashed and volleyed their way to a comfortable victory.

The Australians, who twice dropped sets to unseeded pairs on their way to the final, made few mistakes today. They took the initiative from the start and, controlling the play at the net, dominated throughout.

Savitt carried the brunt of the Australian attack. He scored with deep passing shots down the sidelines, but his partner, Mulloy, was often caught out of position.

Two doubtful line decisions were given against the Americans in the second set and the crowd responded by cheering every point won by Savitt and Mulloy and booing those gained by the Australians.

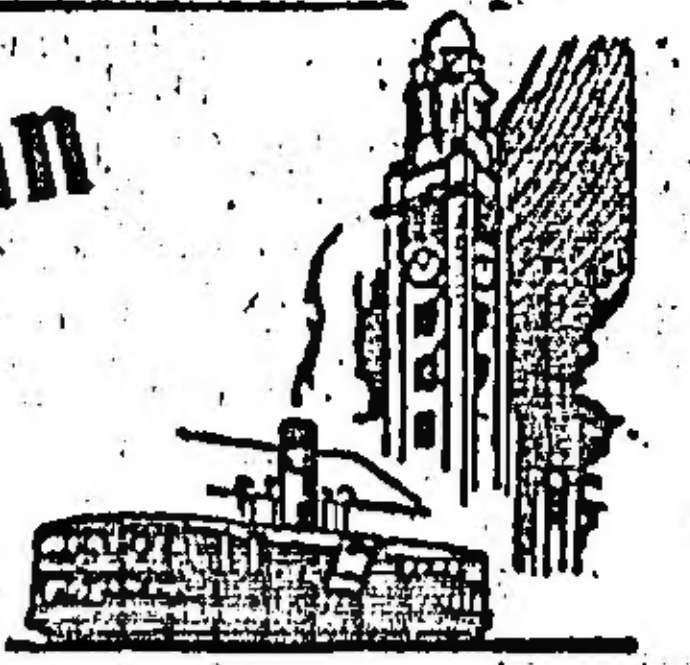
Frank Sedgman and Miss Doris Hart won the Mixed Doubles title, beating Eric Sturges (South Africa) and Miss Shirley Fry 6-8, 6-3, 6-3 in the final.

Miss Hart thus gained her third title in the Championships. She won the Singles yesterday and today captured the Women's Doubles and the Mixed Doubles.

She and Sedgman, with whom she also holds the Wimbledon and American Mixed titles, had to fight hard to overcome Sturges and Miss Fry in the last match of the tournament.

Sturges and Miss Fry led 3-0 in the deciding set but were overwhelmed by the fighting comeback of their opponents.—Reuter.

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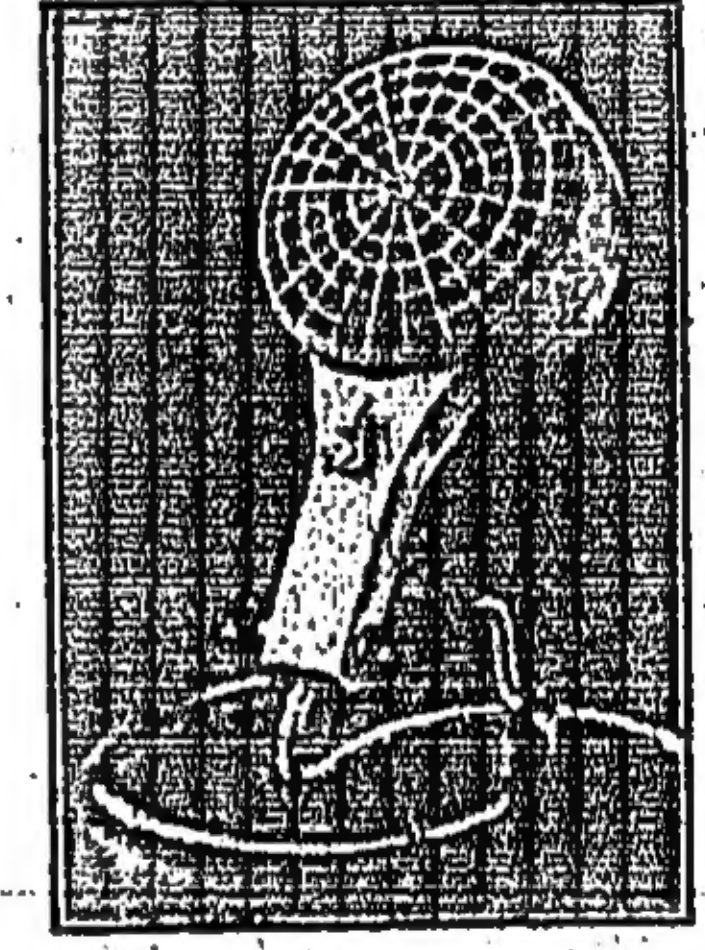
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## Six Racing Cars In A Crash

Monte Carlo, June 2.

Six cars were involved in a crash during the Prix de Monaco motor race here today. None of the drivers was injured.

Moss and Carini were able to continue after repairing the slight damage to their cars, but the others were out of the race.

Moss was eventually disqualified, the judges alleging that he had received irregular assistance in getting back into the race, while Carini retired after 60 laps.

The race, for sports cars of 2,000 C.C. and over, was eventually won by Carlo Vanzetti (Italy), driving a Ferrari.

He covered the 100 laps through the narrow, winding, hilly streets of Monte Carlo, a total distance of 214.0 kilometres, in 3 hrs. 21 mins. 28.4 secs., an average speed of 93.600 k.p.h.

Reuter.

## Ramchand Takes Eight Glamorgan Wickets For 33 Runs

Cardiff, June 2. Making the ball whip viciously into the batsmen, G. S. Ramchand, the Indian medium pace bowler, took eight wickets for 33 runs against Glamorgan here today.

It was the best performance by any Indian bowler on the tour.

Ramchand, was mainly responsible for Glamorgan being dismissed for 164 runs after having started the day with a total of 111 runs for one wicket.



G. S. RAMCHAND

The Indians, in their turn, batted cautiously and, thanks to a valuable innings by Umrigar and Manjrekar, who each made 55 runs, they finished the day with a score of 180 runs for six wickets.

They are thus 14 runs behind with four wickets standing.

Umrigar, and Manjrekar added 71 runs in 70 minutes in their fourth wicket partnership.

Parkhouse was the only Glamorgan batsman today to face the Indians' bowling with any assurance. He made a stylish and worthwhile 57 runs before being caught brilliantly by Hazare off Ramchand.

Ramchand's figures today were 14.3 overs, five maidens, 17 runs and seven wickets.—Reuter.

## THE GAMBOLS





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"HUPEH"	Tientsin	10 a.m.	12th June
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"CHANGSHA"	Moji		25th June

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"BELLEROPHON"	Cardiff, Dublin & Liverpool		27th June
"CYCLOPS"	Jeddah, London & Rotterdam		27th June
"PELEUS"	Marseilles, Liverpool & Glasgow		6th July
"AUTOLYCUS"	Dublin & Liverpool		20th July

SAILINGS FROM EUROPE			
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G. "PELEUS"	do	Sailed	17th June
S. "ANTIOCHUS"	do	do	1st July
G. "AUTOLYCUS"	do	do	11th July
S. "ANTIOCHUS"	5th June	do	18th June
G. "ANTIOCHUS"	12th June	do	24th July
S. "ANTIOCHUS"	18th June	do	31st July
G. "ANTIOCHUS"	25th June	do	10th Aug.

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"BENLOMOND"	U.K. via B.N. Borneo on or abt. 5th July
"BENALBANACH"	U.K. via Singapore 23rd July
"BENAVON"	U.K. via Singapore 30th July

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TO	DATE
"BENVOIRICH"	Kobe, Yokohama, & Kobe 9th June
"BENWEVIS"	Havre, Liverpool, Glasgow and Antwerp 13th June
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## BANK HOLIDAYS

The Exchange Banks will

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of public business on Thurs-

day, 5th June 1952. (The

Birthday of Her Majesty the

Queen).

Hongkong, 3rd June, 1952.

## NOTICE

Fire of 14th May, 1952 at Liu  
Chong Hing Savings Bank  
Godown, Queen's Road, West  
and Whitty Street

With reference to the above,  
Notice is hereby given that  
Mr H. F. Crohn of Messrs.  
Trundle, Foulkes & Company,  
of London, has been appointed  
by the Insurance Com-  
panies concerned to adjust  
the loss to merchandise in the  
above-mentioned Godown  
without prejudice to the  
question of Insurers' Liability  
under any Policies of In-  
surance, and on this under-  
standing holders of Insurance  
Policies should declare forth-  
with to their Insurance  
Companies full particulars  
of their merchandise accom-  
panied by supporting  
documents.

Uninsured Parties should  
also declare their interests  
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Hong Kong, Messrs. Lowe,  
Bingham & Matthews, so  
that any salvage may be  
properly allotted.

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## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

s.s. "CHANGSHA"

arrd. 1st June, 1952.

Damaged cargo ex this vessel will  
be surveyed by Messrs. Goddard &  
Douglas at Hongkong & Kowloon  
Wharf Godown at 10 a.m. on Wednes-  
day 4th June, and Thursday 5th  
June, 1952, and consignees repre-  
sentative are requested to be present  
during survey.

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at Kowloon, where delivery may be  
obtained as soon as the goods are  
landed.

Options cargo will not be landed  
here unless notice has been given  
48 hours prior to vessel's arrival, but  
carried on from port to port to the  
final port of call to which the option  
extends.

No claims will be admitted after  
the Goods have left the Godown,  
and all goods remaining undelivered  
after the 5th June, 1952, will be  
subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged  
Goods are to be left in the Godown,  
where they will be examined on  
10 a.m. 7th June, 1952, by our Sur-  
veyors Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

To comply with the General Bonded  
Warehouse Regulations consignees  
must have a Revenue Officer in  
attendance when damaged dutiable  
goods are examined.

All claims must reach us before the  
2nd July, 1952, or they will not be  
recognised.

No Insurance will be effected.

JENSEN & CO.,  
Agents

Hongkong, 2nd June, 1952.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

Consignees per

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are hereby notified that their cargo

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Damaged packages are to be left  
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To comply with the General Bonded  
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nees must have a Revenue Officer  
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able goods are examined.

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after the 5th June, 1952, will  
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All claims against the steamer  
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signed on or before the 13th June,  
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No Fire Insurance will be effected.

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Hongkong, 20th May, 1952.

# JERUSALEM PROTEST

Cairo, June 2.

Egypt, with other Arab coun-  
tries, will protest against the  
recent Israeli move to make  
Jerusalem the capital of Israel,  
on Egyptian Foreign Ministry  
spokesman said today.

The Foreign Minister, Abdel  
Khalik Hassana, Pasha, is  
reported to have drafted a  
memorandum calling upon the  
Arab Governments to press for  
the internationalisation of  
Jerusalem.

It is understood that a draft  
memorandum will be submitted to  
the Arab Governments first  
and then to various Powers  
through normal diplomatic chan-  
nels.

The United Nations adopted a  
resolution in 1949 favouring  
internationalisation of Jerusa-  
lem. Israel transferred its  
Parliament and Government  
from Tel-Aviv to Jerusalem in  
December, 1949, leaving the  
Foreign Ministry in Tel-Aviv.  
Last month it was decided to  
move this Ministry as well be-  
fore the end of the year.

(Last December Israel reject-  
ed a United Nations Trusteeship  
Council resolution calling on  
her to revoke measures she  
had taken in transferring various  
Government departments to  
Jerusalem. The resolution was  
supported by only five of the  
12-nation Council. Seven coun-  
tries, including Britain, the  
United States, Russia and China,  
abstained.

(In January this year the  
Israeli Parliament approved a  
Cabinet draft resolution pro-  
claiming Jerusalem the capital  
city.)—Reuter.

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"CORFU"	1st May	3rd June
"CANTON"	20th May	30th June
"CARTRIDGE"	26th June	26th July

Via Southampton, Port Said, Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Penang & Singapore.

Homewards	Leaves Hongkong	Due London
"CORFU"	6th June	3rd July
"CANTON"	4th July	4th August
"CARTRIDGE"	1st August	1st September

Accepting cargo for Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Aden & London.

### FREIGHT SERVICE

Homewards	Leaves	For
"SOMALI"	In Port	U.K. & Continent via Suez, Colombo, Aden

Accepting cargo for Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang, Odessa, Aden, Suez, Alexandria, London, Hamburg, Antwerp & Rotterdam, with liberty to call at Bombay if inducement offers.

Tanks available for carriage of oil in Bulk. Space for refrigerated cargo. Limited passenger accommodation.

## BRITISH INDIA S.N. CO., LTD.

"SIRDHANA"	due 4th June	from Japan via Singapore, Penang, Rangoon & Calcutta
"SANTHA"	due 6th June	from Calcutta, Rangoon, Penang & Singapore to Japan
	sails 6th June	

(These vessels have refrigerated cargo space)

## P. & O. B. I. JOINT SERVICE

"UMARIA"	due 10th June	from Singapore & Persian Gulf for Japan
"ORDIA"	sails 11th June	from Japan for Singapore, Colombo, Bombay, Karachi & Persian Gulf
	sails 12th June	

## EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN S.S. CO., LTD.

"EASTERN"	due 4th June	from Japan via Manila, Rangoon, Singapore, Sydney, Melbourne & Adelaide
	sails 6th June	
"NEILLORE"	due 20th June	from Australia via Japan

All vessels have liberty to call at any ports on or off the route & the route & sailing are subject to change or amendment with or without notice.

For full particulars apply to  
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.  
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Telephone Nos. 27721-4

## MANDRAKE THE MAGICIAN

By Ted Falk and Phil Davis



## FERD'NAND

Picture That!



## NANCY

Handling The Situation



## JOHNNY HAZARD

By Frank Robbins



# NEPALESE SHEDDING ISOLATION

Kathmandu, June 2.  
Nepal, closed and forbidden  
country for centuries past, is  
today fast opening up to trade  
and tourists alike.

Once jealously guarded from  
foreigners by its towering wall  
of mountains and by the strict  
orders of its powerful Rana  
Prime Ministers, the country  
remained in a state of medieval-  
ism and feudalism, impervious to  
outside influence, until an  
uprising 18 months ago brought  
to an end the Rana regime.

Modern plumbing, electricity  
and a few antiquated motorcars  
had found their way to the  
luxurious Rana Palace of the  
Kathmandu valley through the  
efforts of progressive Prime  
Ministers.

The rest of the modern world  
was rigorously excluded.

In all Nepal, there are still  
today only three miles of  
metalled road.

But during the past year  
plans have been going ahead  
to open up the country, to im-  
prove communications and irri-  
gation, and to exploit natural  
resources and develop in-  
dustries.

New sources of wealth are  
also being prospected. For the  
first time, a geological survey  
has been begun, showing  
deposits of coal, mica, cobalt,  
graphite, gold and possibly  
even oil.

The opening up of the coun-  
try will change the whole con-  
ception of Nepal. Each area of  
it will assume its own im-  
portance as industry and  
agriculture are developed and  
communications built up.  
—Reuter.







**Crossley Brothers Limited**  
Marine, Stationary & Auxiliary  
Marine, Diesel Engines.

INCORPORATED IN HONGKONG  
100, 102, 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 158, 160, 162, 164, 166, 168, 170, 172, 174, 176, 178, 180, 182, 184, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200, 202, 204, 206, 208, 210, 212, 214, 216, 218, 220, 222, 224, 226, 228, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 242, 244, 246, 248, 250, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260, 262, 264, 266, 268, 270, 272, 274, 276, 278, 280, 282, 284, 286, 288, 290, 292, 294, 296, 298, 300, 302, 304, 306, 308, 310, 312, 314, 316, 318, 320, 322, 324, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 336, 338, 340, 342, 344, 346, 348, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 372, 374, 376, 378, 380, 382, 384, 386, 388, 390, 392, 394, 396, 398, 400, 402, 404, 406, 408, 410, 412, 414, 416, 418, 420, 422, 424, 426, 428, 430, 432, 434, 436, 438, 440, 442, 444, 446, 448, 450, 452, 454, 456, 458, 460, 462, 464, 466, 468, 470, 472, 474, 476, 478, 480, 482, 484, 486, 488, 490, 492, 494, 496, 498, 500, 502, 504, 506, 508, 510, 512, 514, 516, 518, 520, 522, 524, 526, 528, 530, 532, 534, 536, 538, 540, 542, 544, 546, 548, 550, 552, 554, 556, 558, 560, 562, 564, 566, 568, 570, 572, 574, 576, 578, 580, 582, 584, 586, 588, 590, 592, 594, 596, 598, 600, 602, 604, 606, 608, 610, 612, 614, 616, 618, 620, 622, 624, 626, 628, 630, 632, 634, 636, 638, 640, 642, 644, 646, 648, 650, 652, 654, 656, 658, 660, 662, 664, 666, 668, 670, 672, 674, 676, 678, 680, 682, 684, 686, 688, 690, 692, 694, 696, 698, 700, 702, 704, 706, 708, 710, 712, 714, 716, 718, 720, 722, 724, 726, 728, 730, 732, 734, 736, 738, 740, 742, 744, 746, 748, 750, 752, 754, 756, 758, 760, 762, 764, 766, 768, 770, 772, 774, 776, 778, 780, 782, 784, 786, 788, 790, 792, 794, 796, 798, 800, 802, 804, 806, 808, 810, 812, 814, 816, 818, 820, 822, 824, 826, 828, 830, 832, 834, 836, 838, 840, 842, 844, 846, 848, 850, 852, 854, 856, 858, 860, 862, 864, 866, 868, 870, 872, 874, 876, 878, 880, 882, 884, 886, 888, 890, 892, 894, 896, 898, 900, 902, 904, 906, 908, 910, 912, 914, 916, 918, 920, 922, 924, 926, 928, 930, 932, 934, 936, 938, 940, 942, 944, 946, 948, 950, 952, 954, 956, 958, 960, 962, 964, 966, 968, 970, 972, 974, 976, 978, 980, 982, 984, 986, 988, 990, 992, 994, 996, 998, 1000.

# CHINA MAIL

Established 1845

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TUESDAY, JUNE 3, 1952.

you can taste the fruit in **WATSON'S** cordials

## Ready To Meet Soviet Gestures Of Intimidation

### ACHESON'S ASSURANCES

Washington, June 2. The United States Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Acheson, said tonight that the United States was ready to meet Soviet gestures of intimidation in Europe "with quiet determination and steadiness."

He gave this assurance in a report to the American people in a nationwide radio and television broadcast on his recent mission to Europe. Agreements for ending the occupation of Western Germany, setting up a European army and extending the guarantees of the North Atlantic Treaty to all the European army countries were reached during his visit.

## FUTURE OF A KING IN BALANCE

Beirut, June 2. A secret session of the Jordan Parliament tomorrow will decide the future of King Talal who is now in France on a health trip, an Amman message to the Beirut newspaper Al-Hamash said today.

Jordan's Vice-Premier and Defence Minister were reported to have returned to Amman on Saturday from Paris with "definite news" of King Talal's health.

The King's doctors were said to have advised that he should undergo prolonged treatment for an indefinite period but King Talal was refusing to heed them though insisting on staying in Europe with his family.

Faced with this situation the Jordan Government will ask Parliament to decide whether the King should abdicate in favour of his son, Prince Hussein, the report said, adding that whether he retained the throne or relinquished it to Prince Hussein, a Regency Council would have to be set up.

This was said to present another problem because no member of the Jordan Hashemite family (the ruling house) could preside over a Regency Council. Emir Zeid, Jordan's Ambassador in Britain, was offered the post, but he declined it, the report said.

It added that Iraq was specially interested in the situation which was discussed in London during the recent visit there of the Prince Regent, Abdul Ilah. —Reuter.

## Woman MP's Dietum

Peterborough, June 2. Miss Pat Hornsby-Smith, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Health, said at Milton, Peterborough, today "Too many people seem to think that the world owes us a living."

She said: "It is only people in this country who think that the world owes them a living. We must produce, export and earn or we perish."

"We have got to sell goods of the right quality and at the right price. A foreign customer is not going to pay ten shillings more for a British article just because we have a National Health Service, but only if our article is better than the other man's." —Reuter.

## AUSTRALIAN COAL FOR HK

Brisbane, June 3. The first shipment of Colliery (Central Queensland) coal for Hongkong, amounting to some 7,000 tons, will be loaded in a few days.

The Hongkong Fuel Controller is to allocate the coal to power stations and factories.

This will be the second shipment of Colliery coal to Far Eastern countries. The first amounted to 5,800 tons and was sent to Japan to test long-term marketing possibilities.

Further shipments to the Far East are in prospect, it is learned, but arrangements are not yet completed. —Reuter.

Mr. Acheson said the whole purpose of this series of agreements had been to give "unmistakable and public notice of our intentions."

No secret or undisclosed commitments or guarantees had been undertaken. The arrangements threatened no one. They were wholly peaceful in purpose and constituted an alliance for peace.

"Despite this, the Soviet Union has continued to stage in Berlin and along the borders of its zone a series of intimidating gestures," he said.

"We shall meet those and such other actions as may occur in the future with quiet determination and steadiness. These actions of the Soviet Union shall not succeed in their purpose, which is to deter or delay the continued progress of the European Defence Community. The very extravagance of Soviet propaganda in recent days is an impressive tribute to the extent of this progress."

**IMPORTANT GOAL**

Mr. Acheson said the treaties set an important goal for the free nations. The achievement of this goal would depend upon prompt ratification by Parliament and wholehearted support by the people of all the countries concerned.

"Nowhere will this be more important than in the United States," Mr. Acheson said. "We know that the strengthening of the free nations is essential to our security as well as to theirs, and that without our support it could not be done."

"The prompt consideration and ratification of these measures by the Senate, and the strong support of the American people for these historic developments will send a message of encouragement to all our Allies."

"In the year 1952, as in every year, our national security must be placed above all personal and party interests. The success of our leadership in the world will be profoundly affected by the soberness and resolution with which we approach our programmes of defence and mutual security."

**HISTORIC ACTIONS**

"Generations of statesmen have vainly tried to achieve what was recorded in the actions at Bonn and Paris last week. These actions are not only historic for Europe but of importance to the entire world."

"These agreements upon principles and institutions, welding together free peoples for their defence and well-being, greatly advance the purposes to which all our efforts since the end of the war have been directed."

"The blueprints have been drawn; the foundations have been laid. The work of preparation and organisation is over."

"The hour is at hand for affirmation and action."

Mr. Acheson hailed the agreements as "the birth of a new Germany, a new Europe and a new period in history."

European statesmen of deep patriotism and broad vision had brought wisdom and largeness of spirit to the work. Men whose people were locked in a desperate struggle only a few years ago had largely worked together to end the cause of old conflicts.

Mr. Acheson said the striking thing about the meetings in Bonn and Paris was the free agreement of two former bitter enemies—France and Germany—on all measures that looked toward the future. —Reuter.

## Floods In Australia

Sydney, June 2. Floods swept through parts of South Australia and Western New South Wales during the weekend, killing at least three persons and causing heavy damages. —United Press.

## SIDE GLANCES By Galbraith



"I borrowed these opera glasses from that nosy woman across the street—now I can see how she knows everything we do."

## Tactical Air Strikes In Indo-China

Saigon, June 2. French tactical aircraft ranged over Vietnam-held territory today, striking at principal supply routes in northern Indo-China.

Bombardiers and B-26 bombers concentrated on Colonial Route 3, which is the major Vietnam artery from Communist China.

Other action was reported along the coast midway between here and the Tonkin bay of Hanoi, where over the weekend Ho Chi Minh's forces gave the French a setback at the cost of three companies of regulars killed.

French headquarters disclosed that the Reds destroyed the fortress of My Hoa and forced the tough Legionnaires to withdraw from the nearby stronghold of Baden at the mouth of the Song Giang River.

My Hoa was evacuated early Saturday a few hours after troops had pulled out of Baden when the defenders ran out of ammunition.

Vietminh forces pounded both bases with bazookas and an artillery barrage that started on Saturday and lasted throughout the night.

Contact was re-established with surrounded French troops fleeing Baden yesterday when a company of Moroccan riflemen pierced two Red battalions.

The riflemen broke through the Red lines as French gunboats pounded the shores and B-26 bombers gave close air support. —United Press.

## Stole His Host's Watch

An unemployed who repaid a friend's hospitality by stealing his wrist watch worth \$200 was sent to prison for two months by Mr. Peter Van-hel at Central this morning.

The defendant was Hui Fui, 38, who pleaded guilty to stealing the watch from Tong Yau-kau at 24 Connaught Road West, first floor, on May 31.

Sub-inspector J. W. MacDonald told the Court that shortly before midnight complainant returned home from work and left his wrist watch on a table before going into the kitchen to wash his hands.

Hui, who was out of a job and had been living at complainant's place for nearly a year, took the wrist watch and went out.

Some time yesterday a pawnbroker took to the Police Station a wrist watch, which he said someone had tried to pawn.

On being questioned by the person, had become frightened and had run away.

Enquiries revealed the man to be the defendant. Complainant later identified the watch as his own.

## Living Language

Why we say Slave.

This is an example of a word which has quite reversed its meaning. For the Russian "slava" means glory or fame and was applied to the peoples we now know as Slavs. But when captured by the Germans they became bondsmen, and so the word "slave" came into being to describe a servant without privileges of any sort.

## Mail Notices

Latest times of posting of unregistered correspondence at the General Post Office; the latest times of posting for registered articles are generally an hour earlier than the times indicated below. Particulars regarding parcel mails may be obtained by enquiry at any Post Office.

**TUESDAY, JUNE 3**  
By Air  
Japan, 5 p.m., Thai Airways.  
Formosa, 5 p.m., N.W.A.L.  
Canada, 5 p.m., N.W.A.L.  
By Surface  
Macao, 1 p.m.; 6 p.m., as Lee Tung-tak Shing.  
Japan, 2 p.m., as Agamemnon.  
Philippines, 2 p.m., as Pres. Harding.

**WEDNESDAY, JUNE 4**  
By Air  
Philippines, Guam, Hawaii, U.S.A., 5 a.m., via P.A.A. India, 11 a.m., G.A.T. Australia, 11 a.m., G.A.T. New Zealand, 11 a.m., G.A.T. Japan, 10 a.m., as Glenville. Siam, 10 a.m., as Iternell. Malaysia, Burma, India, 2 p.m., as Sirdhana.  
Canada, 2 p.m., as Java Mail.  
By Surface  
Macao, 1 p.m.; 6 p.m., as Lee Tung-tak Shing.  
China, People's Republic, 9:30 a.m., train via Canton.  
Formosa, 9 a.m., as Wing Sang.  
Japan, 10 a.m., as Glenville. Siam, 10 a.m., as Iternell. Malaysia, Burma, India, 2 p.m., as Sirdhana.  
Canada, 2 p.m., as Java Mail.

**GENERAL HOLIDAY THURSDAY, JUNE 5**  
By Air  
Philippines, Guam, Hawaii, U.S.A., 5 a.m., via P.A.A. India, 11 a.m., G.A.T. Australia, 11 a.m., G.A.T. New Zealand, 11 a.m., G.A.T. Japan, 10 a.m., as Glenville. Siam, 10 a.m., as Iternell. Malaysia, Burma, India, 2 p.m., as Sirdhana.  
Canada, 2 p.m., as Java Mail.  
By Surface  
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Canada, 2 p.m., as Java Mail.

## Koje Reds Put Up Another Flagpole

### DEFY GENERAL'S ORDERS

Koje Island, June 3. Communist prisoners-of-war erected another flagpole in Compound-602 this morning on the spot where tank-supported American guards pulled down the Red standard yesterday.

The new challenge to Brigadier-General Haydon L. Boatner's orders came only a few hours after General Mark Clark warned during his first inspection of the turbulent island prison that the "maximum amount of force" required will be used to make the cocky Reds toe the line.

The prisoners were strangely submissive on Monday, pulling down their flags and signs in one notoriously tough compound on Gen. Boatner's orders, silently watching a tank-infantry team haul down and burn Red banners in another enclosure, and meekly watching American troops plug holes in a barricade and seize one propaganda sign from a third compound.

## US Army Suffering Aircraft Deficiency

Washington, June 2. General Lawton Collins today testified that the Army had less than half the number of anti-aircraft units needed to defend the country and overseas bases from Russian air attacks.

General Collins, Army Chief of Staff, said the lagging air defence programme was a source of "constant concern" to military planners. He told the House Armed Services Committee that the House-imposed limits on military spending next year would deprive 75 percent of National Guard anti-aircraft units of the new fire control system.

The Pentagon has been urging the Senate to reject the \$40,000,000 limit voted by the House.

In this connection, General Nathan Twining, Vice Chief of Air Staff, made a second trip before the Senate Appropriations sub-committee, which is meeting under the chairmanship of Representative Joseph O'Mahoney.

General Twining told the group that Russia was gaining appreciably on the United States in airpower. The chairman said the general had offered secret figures to support his previous statement that the Soviet Air Force now surpassed all others in quantity and approached them in quality.

General Collins was called before the House Committee in connection with the new military construction bill. He went into a general discussion of military problems at the request of the Committee. He said some types of ammunition had been rationed in Korea, and if spending were reduced, "we will have to curtail acceptance of major items of equipment so as not to endanger our ammunition supply in future."

Under the House limit, the military would be forced to refuse delivery or cut production of trucks, weapon carriers, radios and other heavy equipment. —United Press.

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## Radio Hongkong

H.K.T. Programme Summary: 6.45, "Southern Serenade," Music of Ernesto Lecuona played by Stanley Black and his Orchestra. Guest Artist: Juanita Reina. 7.30, Concerto by Radio given by Miss Lee Wei Lan and S. K. Lee (Studio); 6.50, "The Girl in the Red Dress," Selection; 7.30, "Down Memory Lane" presented by Aileen Woods (Studio); 8.00, "Report on the Time Signal, World News and News Talk (London Relay); 8.15, Box Office; 8.30, "The Girl in the Red Dress," Selection; 8.45, "The Girl in the Red Dress," Selection; 9.00, "The Girl in the Red Dress," Selection; 9.15, "The Girl in the Red Dress," Selection; 9.30, "The Girl in the Red Dress," Selection; 9.45, "The Girl in the Red Dress," Selection; 10.00, "The Girl in the Red Dress," Selection; 10.15, "The Girl in the Red Dress," Selection; 10.30, "The Girl in the Red Dress," Selection; 10.45, "The Girl in the Red Dress," Selection; 11.00, "The Girl in the Red Dress," Selection; 11.15, "The Girl in the Red Dress," Selection; 11.30, "The Girl in the Red Dress," Selection; 11.45, "The Girl in the Red Dress," Selection; 12.00, "The Girl in the Red Dress," Selection; 12.15, "The Girl in the Red Dress," Selection; 12.30, "The Girl in the Red Dress," Selection; 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